The China Press
大陸報

BUSINESS

A Series of Articles on Trade in China Based on Twenty-seven years' Experience.

BY TAIPAN

CHINA TRADE AND EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE, in its relation to China Trade, has often presented itself as a bogey to the newcomer. To some minds exchange is a subtle, complex and dangerous factor and one that has caused the ruin and downfall of many business houses in China. When a "taipan" is successful, his success is attributed to his exceptional knowledge of exchange and he is described by his friends as being a wizard of exchange.

As a matter of fact, Exchange in itself is a simple factor and consists merely in either buying or selling a given amount of silver for gold or vice versa and fixing an exchange rate with the bank whereby the amount of the Importing or Exporting Draft will be cashed or paid at the rate arranged. A time delivery has to be settled when booking an exchange contract. Exchange is arranged with the foreign banks through the medium of an Exchange Broker who reports to the foreign merchants the opening rates of the day, the price of silver in London and the cross rate between London and New York. Both buying and selling rates are quoted and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank issue a daily bulletin of opening rates which is supplied to all firms.

The Exchange Broker gets from the firm a brokerage of 1-8 percent on all "Sold" Exchange. On "Bought" exchange the firm pays nothing as the Bank in question looks after the Broker. Exchange brokers get most of their business from the Banks, rather than from the Hongs, the inter-bank business being the main feature of an exchange broker's activities.

After the opening rates have been declared, each foreign bank gives the brokers its own rates such rates varying according to the current position of the Bank as either a buyer or seller, and the Exchange Brokers then advise their clients either by a personal call or by telephone as to what buying and selling rates are obtainable at the various banks. Rates may vary a number of times during the day so both the merchants and the Exchange brokers must always be on the alert and keep in close touch with the market. Exchange as a subject has always been a fascinating one to business men in China and other countries and authorities such as Addis and Spaulding have said all that can be said on the subject from the technical and academical point of view.

Some other features of interest which affect business men in China from the trading point of view, may however be touched upon. It has often been said that if foreign merchants covered their Import and Export commitments right away, on exchange, when they booked their business, there would be no losses and that a conservative business man should only operate on this basis. Such a statement is correct and it is true that if a merchant fixed his exchange on each specific order, Import or Export, as and when he closed such business, there would be no loss to the firm. This method of operating is, however, not always feasible or practicable owing to the exigencies of the China Trade. In the Import business, the native trade having booked an order for a specific time delivery is allowed by local custom, if he has bought the goods in a gold currency, to fix his exchange any time before the arrival of the goods, or in some cases ten days before the maturity of the draft and if he fails to do so, the firm then arbitrarily fixes such exchange for account and risk of the native merchant.

The foreign firm can only fix exchange and cover the transaction at time of booking of same if same is for their own account and risk and the goods are for stock merchandising. Even then it would be a question of deciding whether prevailing rates were sufficiently attractive to book exchange. The native dealer follows exchange as closely as he follows the market price of the merchandise he is handling and he has necessarily to do so or be put out of the market by his competitors. As an illustration, a concrete example may be cited. Supposing the Metal dealers were in the market for Tin Plate. After visiting the various hongs and getting quotations, say business was booked by one dealer, 500 cases at G.$6.25 per case c.i.f. Shanghai. Another dealer books another 500 cases, all at the same price and shipment, viz: August-September-October. Exchange at time of booking is say 69¼ gold dollars per hundred Shanghai Taels, which means that the dealer would be paying the firm one hundred Shanghai Taels for every sixty-nine and a half gold dollars worth of merchandise.

Now, in actual practice, dealer No. 1 comes to the conclusion that

(Continued on Page 3)

Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 95.2 and the minimum 76.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 95.4 and 78.2.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. P. McKinley, 10 a.m. today.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, Aug. 11.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Chambord, Aug. 17.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Paul Lecat, a.m. today.

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U. S. Marshal Porter, Who Knew Harding, Tells Many Intimate Details Of Life

Late President Was Intensely "Human"—Had Few Enemies And Thousands Of Friends, According To Shanghai Man Who Knew Him 12 Years

"So many splendid points in the life of President Harding rush to the mind that it is a puzzle to decide which of them was the most prominent," declared Thurston R. Porter, United States Marshal for China, last evening in discussing the Chief Executive who lately passed away. Mr. Porter, an Ohioan, knew Mr. Harding for 12 years. "In his lifetime he did so many splendid things that those which came to public attention after his nomination at the Chicago convention in 1920 are bound to pale into insignificance in the memories of those who knew him long before he entered national political life.

"When I say that Ohio people knew him best, I do not mean to detract from his successes in the larger field but rather to express the idea that he was beloved there the most. For instance, he had a terribly hard time getting his newspaper on a paying basis and was aided more than the world at large knows by his courageous wife. They worked side by side for years before The Marion Star had been made a money-maker and had paid its debts. I have heard him say that often he would leave the office on Saturday mornings and be forced to coax and cajole its advertisers for hours before he secured enough money to make up the payroll of the modest newspaper plant.

"He came from the plain people he always respected. He knew his limitations and they knew them, and they loved him all the better because he strove ever in their interests.

HAD FEW ENEMIES

"President Harding was proud to say that he had few enemies—none of his own making. He was the soul of courtesy and kindness. He never forgot a friend. In 1916, the Hardings visited Honolulu, passing through Los Angeles. E. K. Rife, a newspaper man there, returned to the Los Angeles Times office one evening and found Senator and Mrs. Harding had been waiting two hours for him. The Senator had known him when the former was in the Ohio Senate and Mr. Rife worked for a Columbus (Ohio) publication. They had a real 'visit' that evening, and this incident shows the quality of being 'just folks' in President Harding's make-up.

"After The Marion Star was on a sound basis, he turned for several years at least two-thirds of its profits into other business channels in Marion. His reason for this was that Marion had made his newspaper a paying proposition and that therefore he should aid other struggling business to get onto their financial feet. He bought stock in practically every enterprise in the town, many of which failed, but one never heard a word of complaint from him. After he had been nominated for the presidency, a story was circulated that he had stock in a brewery in Marion and some of his political friends advised him to dispose of it, but Harding answered: 'If they want to make political capital out of my aiding other business houses here, they are welcome to it and I gladly will announce to the world that I own stock in that brewery and will continue to own it.'

"I met him in 1910 after the Ohio convention had chosen him as the Republican candidate for the governorship. I was working on The Commercial Tribune, in Cincinnati, at the time and had boarded an Erie train there to go to Celeron Park, N.Y., for my vacation. After realising who he was, I made myself known and we sat together for an hour and a half until the train was pulling into Dayton. I knew nothing had been said in the afternoon papers about his being in Cincinnati, so with his permission sent a dispatch to my paper giving it the information. As a matter of fact, the Southern Ohio delegation wanted to nominate a friend of George B. Cox, Republican boss of Hamilton County, as the candidate for the governorship, but Harding won out after a long fight. Then he had come to Cincinnati to make peace with the Hamilton County machine. I do not know what effect his visit there had upon those politicians, but I do know that it was a landslide in Hamilton County—normally a big Republican section—that carried his Democratic opponent into office.

BECOMES SENATOR

"In 1914 he was nominated for the Senatorship after Theodore E. Burton declined to run because he (Burton) knew he was not a man to instil confidence in the people in a campaign. Next door to the Hardings lived George B. Christian, Jr., who was a Democrat and who had been one of the clerks of the Baltimore convention that nominated Wilson in 1912. Mr. Christian asked if there was not something he could do for Mr. Harding in the campaign and Mr. Harding said he could alter his vote from the Democratic side if he wished. But Mr.

(Continued on Page 3)

MERCHANTS SEND MORE TELEGRAMS TO AVERT WAR

Chambers Of Commerce Believe Clash Is Off When They Wire Halt

Another flock of telegrams were sent out yesterday by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here following a meeting of the representatives of the various chambers of commerce of Kiangsu and Chekiang on the question of the maintenance of the peace of the two provinces.

Besides urging the elimination of all warlike gestures to General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and General Chi Shih-yuan of Kiangsu, they warned the militarists throughout the country not to take aggressive steps towards one another in order that the two provinces might not be dragged into the conflict. General Lu and General Chi were further to abandon their political affiliations with the Anfu and Chihli parties respectively so that the two provinces will be free from warfare even if an internal conflict is staged.

The meeting yesterday was attended by 29 representatives from Nanking, Hangchow, Kashing, and Shanghai. Mr. Fong Chu-peh, vice-chairman of the local chamber, opened the meeting by giving a brief review of the events leading to the conference. He was followed by Shen Cho-shu, representing Shanghai; Kan Ghung-ching and Soo Ming-sung, representing Nanking and Ching Kien-chuan representing Hangchow, who reported on the progress made to avert a war between Kiangsu and Chekiang. It was their opinion that the two provinces would respect public will and refrain from indulging in a clash, but outside factors would force them to take up arms against each other.

Methodists To Have Japanese Bishops Soon

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Aug. 3.—The Methodist Episcopal Church will shortly consecrate the first native bishops ever to be given charge of religious work in the Far East, according to an announcement made today.

Bishop Thomas A. Gail of Tennessee will sail for Japan on November 22 in order to preside at the ceremonies to be held on December 9 and 11 when J. S. Motoda will be made bishop of Tokio and Yasutro Naide will be made bishop of Osaka.

U. S. Senators Arrive In Red Russia On Tour

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Aug. 3.—United States Senators King (Utah) and Ladd (North Dakota), with Congressman Frear, a member of the House of Representatives, and Professor Johnson, have arrived in Moscow in order thoroughly to investigate the situation in Russia.

President Coolidge As A Farmer

CALVIN COOLIDGE is not widely known, even in the United States. As Governor of Massachusetts and as Vice-President he lived very simply, spending his vacations on his father's farm near Plymouth, Vermont.

British Officials See Grave Danger In Paris' Turndown Of Ruhr Plan

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 3.—Government officials are giving close attention to the statements of Mr. Baldwin and Marquess Curzon but complete silence on the subject is maintained.

There is little doubt, however, that officials share Marquess Curzon's apprehension as to what the winter holds in store for the Germans.

It is believed that in the event of a famine in Germany American public opinion will demand the undertaking of relief measures.

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, August 3.—The Etoile says that the Belgian Government does not fear the publication of its reply to the British Memorandum but it does not desire this to happen until possibility of further negotiations disappears.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 3.—The British Government's declarations have come as a cold douche of disappointment as it was expected that it would announce termination of the Entente and British support of Germany. It is feared that further long and wearisome inter-Allied negotiations may now be held, during which Germany's position will become steadily worse, which, the Berlin press alleges, is M. Poincare's objective. It is considered that, until it definitely known what Britain's next step is going to be, Germany can only continue the struggle.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, August 3.—Commenting on Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement, the New York World says that the British Government has taken position on the very sure ground it has occupied since the beginning of the long reparations controversy. Its declarations with regard to irretrievable ruin are indispensable.

The New York Tribune says that the British position tends more and more to definite separation from Allied policy.

The New York Times declares that British offer is not so much rejected by France as temporarily ignored. Britain's next approaches to the Allies may be more successful.

Dusseldorf, Aug. 3.—The French have sentenced four Germans to imprisonment with hard labor and two to life imprisonment for listening in on French military telephone lines.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 4.—The French and Belgian Governments have issued the text of their replies to Britain.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Aug. 4.—Considering a formal reply to the British Note inopportune at the present juncture, the Japanese Government has instructed Baron Hayashi, the Ambassador in London, orally to express the hope that in view of the important bearing of the reparations and Ruhr questions not only on the stabilisation of Europe but also on the peace of the world, an amicable settlement will be reached on those differences which are at present apparent between the British proposal and the French and Belgian desires. The Government urges the Powers most immediately concerned to use their utmost and most conciliatory endeavors to reach an agreement.

SOVIET TRADE ENVOY TO LONDON IS RECALLED

M. Rakovsky Unacceptable Because Of Anti-Allied Propaganda

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 4.—According to the Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Express the British representative called at the Soviet Foreign Office yesterday and presented a communication two hours before M. Rakovsky was due to start for London to assume his new duties, as an outcome of which M. Rakovsky's departure has been postponed.

Note: Objection to M. Rakovsky's appointment as head of the Anglo-Russian Trade Delegation in London was expressed on August 1 in the House of Commons on the ground that he was alleged to have been expelled from France during the war for propaganda activities against the Allies and that he was instrumental in the massacre of the Whites in the Ukraine. In reply Mr. McNeill said that the facts alleged had not been brought to light when the Government considered the question of recognition. A further inquiry would be made and the matter reconsidered if necessary.

Aguinaldo Will Probably Refuse To Enter Politics

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, Aug. 3.—Emilio Aguinaldo, who led the insurrection against the United States, and who has been proposed as the coalition candidate for the Fourth Senatorial District, today declared he was adverse to entering politics as his position was well known.

His statement is taken here as indicating that he will accept the coalition candidacy for Senator if it is offered him on the understanding that there be no contest for the office.

The joint nomination has not been offered him as yet, however, as Senate President Quezon is insisting that his candidate, ex-Mayor Fernandez of Manila, run for the office.

BRITISH MARINES ENTER AMOY; U.S. SENDS WARSHIP

Asheville Goes To Protect American Lives And Property

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 4.—The Amoy Correspondent of the Hongkong Morning Post states that yesterday afternoon marines and sailors from H.M.S. Foxglove and Diomede occupied the British Concession without opposition. Business is in a chaotic condition. The presence of the warships has allayed the fears of the foreign community.

Northern Chinese gunboats captured a steam-launch flying the Japanese flag, on board of which they found $70,000 and 200 of General Chang Tze-ping's soldiers whom they captured.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 1.—The U.S. Consul at Amoy has wired to the Legation at Peking requesting that an American warship be sent to the port to protect American life and property which have been endangered not only by the fighting which has taken place there but by reason of the troops forcibly entering the international concession. The request was duly transmitted to the Admiral Commanding the U.S. China Squadron, who has ordered the Ashville to proceed to Amoy.

Indian Bandits Raid Bank In Central Calcutta

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, Aug. 3.—Four armed dacoits this afternoon raided a branch post office in Central Calcutta and shot dead an Indian postmaster who refused to hand over his takings. They escaped into a side-street, firing as they went. One was seized by an Indian passer-by and arrested and the others escaped. It is believed that they did not secure any booty.

Reds To Study Labor Conditions In Far East

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Aug. 3.—It is reported from Moscow that the Third Internationale has appointed M. Heller, Mr. Katajama and Mr. Harden, respectively, representing Russia, Japan and Canada, to investigate labor conditions in the East.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENT

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 3.—A marriage has been arranged between Prince Paul of Serbia and Princess Olga, the eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S BODY TO LIE IN STATE IN THE WHITE HOUSE

All Work Ceases As Funeral Train Crosses Country To Mourning Capital—Burial To Be In Family Plot At Marion—Vice-President Coolidge Sworn In By His Father Under Dramatic Circumstances —Will Not Change Harding Policies Or Appointments

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—The body of President Harding, accompanied by General Pershing, Attorney-General Daugherty, Mrs. Harding and other members of the Cabinet who were in San Francisco when the President died, left here for Washington on a special train over the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railways at 7 o'clock this evening.

Proceeding the departure of the funeral train brief funeral services were held attended by 3,000 people all that could crowd into the building. Boy Scouts from all Scout troops in San Francisco formed a human line over a mile long to keep the crowd back while the procession wended its way to the station.

All work is being discontinued in all towns through which the funeral train passes.

Mrs. Harding has not as yet expressed her wishes concerning the funeral, but tentative arrangements have been made to have the president's body lie in state in the historic East Room at the White House, where other presidents have laid in state, for one day before being sent to Marion, where the late president will be buried in the family burial plot in the little Ohio city.

(BY UNITED PRESS)
(Special To The China Press)

Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 4.—Vice-President Coolidge was visiting the birthplace and the little Vermont village where he spent his boyhood when messages were received telling of the death of the President.

The village messenger boy aroused the Vice-President from his bed to deliver the message, which came as a great shock to Mr. Coolidge. Only a short time before he had received messages telling of the president's splendid condition.

Then one of the most dramatic episodes in American history occured—Col. John Coolidge, the Vice-President's father, who is a notary public, called his son into the parlor of the Coolidge home and administered the oath of office as President of the United States.

Before departing for Washington President Coolidge said that he would make no changes in the policies outlined by the late president during his administration. He also said that there would be no changes in the Cabinet or other appointees of Mr. Harding.

(BY UNITED PRESS)
Special to The China Press

Washington, Aug. 4.—An avalanche of condolences from every ruler and thousands of others all over the world has descended on Washington. Messages have been received from every town and village in the United States and from thousands of individuals. Americans and American communities all over the world have also wired their sorrow at the passing of the President.

Washington itself is in mourning with all flags at half mast. Many large meetings scheduled for yesterday, today and tomorrow were called off and a number of important social functions have been postponed.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—President John C. Heydler of the National Baseball League today ordered all National League players to wear a mark of mourning on their shoulders until after President Harding is buried. He also ordered all games postponed on the day of the funeral.

A number of big league teams, out of respect to the late President, who was an ardent baseball fan, cancelled their games for today.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Plymouth, Aug. 3.—President Calvin Coolidge, who has been spending a month at his birthplace here during the vacation season at Washington, and who was sworn in as President yesterday, left for Washington today accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and their two sons, Calvin, Jr., and John.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Seattle, Aug. 4.—President Harding's last public address was delivered to fellow newspapermen here just before he departed for San Francisco when he was the guest of the Seattle Press Club.

The President spoke extemporaneously of his early newspaper work and laughingly said that he had purchased the Marion, Ohio, Star, which he built up into one of the best newspapers in the Middle West, for three dollars.

Mrs. Harding was paid a sincere compliment by the President when

DR. SUN YAT-SEN LEADS TROOPS ON CHEN'S FORTRESS

Chinese President Personally Directs Bombardment Of Waichow

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, August 2.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen is personally directing the bombardment of Waichow, General Chen Chiung-ming's stronghold, a part of which is reported to be seriously damaged.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 4.—Reports from Yunnanfu disclose that the immediate objective of the Yunnanese troops is Chungking but the general plan contemplates an advance into Hupeh and beyond with a view to guaranteeing protection of the railways should there be danger of foreign control.

Make Report On Hongkong Internal Self-Government

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 3.—The report on public petitions shows that the petition for amendments to the Constitution of Hongkong for the purpose of securing to inhabitants rights of self-government in purely internal local affairs has received 83 signatures. It is added that further signatures were not counted in accordance with the order of the House of Commons that only signatures to which addresses are affixed can be counted.

Two U.S. Warships Almost Ready

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Aug. 3.—The Navy Department today announced that the U.S.S. Colorado would be placed in commission on August 30. The West Virginia will be sent to dock for completion at the same time.

Yellow River Dyke Intact In Spite Of Flood

The Yellow River Dyke, recently repaired by the Asia Development Company, passed the second water peak safely yesterday, according to a telegram received here last night from Paul P. Whitham, president and manager of the company.

Following the recent inundation in the Shantung districts, Chinese officials expressed the fear that the new dyke would not stand the high pressure and reports were freely circulated that the river had overflown at many points of the dyke.

OIL STRIKE

(Reuter's Service)

Rangoon, Aug. 3.—The strikers on the Yenangyaung oilfields returned to work today.

he told of the long hours she worked in the early days of the paper.

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, Aug. 3.—News of the death of President Harding came to Washington when Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty sent an urgent message to Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, who during the few hours that passed before Vice-President Coolidge was sworn in, became the acting head of the government.

Post Master General Harry B. New, one of the late President's closest personal friends, was the only member of the Cabinet actually in Washington at the time as Secretary Hughes was at his country home in Maryland.

Secretary Hughes came to Washington immediately upon receipt of the news and was busy until long after midnight wiring all members of the Cabinet and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William Howard Taft, requesting their immediate presence in the capital. Attorney-General Daugherty, Secretary of the Interior Work, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Wallace were all with the President in San Francisco.

Secretary Hughes also wired Vice-President Coolidge at Plymouth urging him to come to Washington with all haste, and then ordered wires sent to all American ambassadors, consuls, high military and naval officials and others in all parts of the world.

Only a few members of Congress were in Washington and many of them, on vacations, did not learn of the nation's sorrow until late today.

The flags on all public buildings were ordered at half mast and within a few minutes after the news of the President's death was known the entire nation was in mourning.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, August 4.—The news of the death of Mr. Harding, the President of the United States, has given a great shock to the people of Japan at large. All the newspapers here devote a greater part of their pages to leading articles and other accounts, expressing profound condolence and at the same time paying a high tribute to the deceased President of the United States. The papers especially point out the good results of the Washington Conference and praise Mr. Harding's contribution towards world peace. The papers also take the view that under Mr. Coolidge the foreign and domestic policies of the United States will not be altered. Premier Kato, in an interview with press representatives, has expressed his deep regret at the sudden death of Mr. Harding.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 3.—Condolences on President Harding's death and tributes to his character are pouring in from every part of the world. For example Reuter's Correspondent at Melbourne says that the suddenness of his death has greatly shocked Australia.

A feeling reference to the late President was made in the Federal Parliament which promptly adjourned as a mark of respect. Both Houses adopted a motion of regret. Mr. G. F. Pearce, the Minister for Home and Territories, in a speech on Tuesday referred to President Harding as a man of the Lincoln type, of marked simplicity and earnestness who devoted himself to the cause of humanity.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 4.—The Waichiaopu has telegraphed to Dr. Alfred Sze, the Ambassador at Washington, to convey the Government's condolences to the American Government and the members of the late President's family. The telegram states that relations between China and America have always been cordial and the news of President Harding's death has caused the Chinese Government and people the deepest sorrow.

Dr. Wellington Koo has also telegraphed to Mrs. Harding conveying the condolences of himself and Madame Koo.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 4.—The press of all shades of opinion this morning gives much prominence to portraits and obituary notices of the late President Harding. The papers pay tribute to his intense love of peace, "which was the keynote of his policy." They deplore his unexpected and untimely passing when the world most wants leaders of his type and had hoped for further contributions from him towards the welfare of the world by his advocacy of America's entrance into the World Court.

While all the newspapers regard the achievements of the Washington Conference as a lasting and fitting monument to the late President's memory, the Kokumin discordantly takes occasion to criticise his ideals of diplomatic policy and his administration and questions whether the results of the Washington Conference are so satisfactory to other nations as to America.

A Farewell Photograph

Good Luck for Harding

BEFORE he sailed for Alaska President Harding stopped for a speech in Pocatello, Idaho. The shop workers of the city presented him with a horseshoe for good luck, A. S. Atkins making the presentation speech for his fellow workers. This is one of the last photographs taken before his death.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Aug. 3.—Ex-President Wilson sent his condolences to Mrs. Harding today. When the sad news reached ex-President Wilson's residence yesterday night, Mrs. Wilson refused to waken him owing to the condition of his health.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Aug. 3.—M. Millerand has telegraphed to Mr. Calvin Coolidge speaking of President Harding's sympathy with France.

M. Poincare, in a telegram to Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, declared that a great figure had disappeared, and a generous and enlightened friend whom the French learned to love and respect.

The press unanimously deplores the President's death and declares that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the event.

(Reuter's Service)

San Francisco, August 3.—President Harding's physicians state that he died from apoplexy or rupture of a blood-vessel at the axis of the brain near the respiratory center. His sister died in a similar way.

The President had long suffered from high blood pressure and there was evidence of arterial sclerosis. At the moment of his death his wife was reading to him a magazine article about himself.

His last words were "That is good. Read some more." Mrs. Harding bore up stoically and declared: "I am not going to break down."

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 3.—Secretary of State Hughes ordered that all Government departments and bureaux should be closed for the remainder of the day in token of mourning following the precedent of Mr. Hay, who was Secretary of State when President McKinley was assassinated. Stock and mercantile exchanges throughout the country and many private banking houses also closed.

No details of the funeral can be obtained until Mrs. Harding wishes them learned, but, if precedent is followed, President Harding's body will be taken to the White House and placed in the historic East Room, where the bodies of Lincoln and McKinley lay. Afterwards it will be taken to the Capitol to lie in state like the martyred Presidents.

(Reuter's Service)

Gibraltar, August 3.—The news of President Harding's death has evoked universal regret, especially in view of the presence of the United States practice squadron. Flags were half-masted on warships and Government buildings and generally the remaining functions in connection with the stay of the Americans have been cancelled.

(Reuter's Service)

Rutland, Ver., August 3.—Before embarking on the special train which is to take him to Washington, Mr. Coolidge visited his mother's grave on the outskirts of Plymouth.

(Reuter's Service)

San Francisco, Aug. 3—President Harding will be buried at Marion.

(Reuter's Service)

Plymouth, Ver., Aug. 3.—President Coolidge was sworn into office today by his father, who is a notary, at the latter's old fashioned country home. He will leave for Washington immediately.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 3—Even Mr. Calvin Coolidge's name was unfamiliar to the great mass of Britons until his automatic succession to President Harding was announced.

The new President is 51 years of age and a lawyer. He was President of the Senate from 1914 to 1915 and Governor of Massachusetts from 1919 to 1920, when he sprang into prominence by his new and firm methods of handling the strike of the Boston City police by dismissing the malcontents, calling out the militia and enrolling special constables.

He combines the possession of strong oratorical powers with astonishing taciturnity. Mr. Coolidge is a practical idealist and is summed up as a strong, silent man of remarkable canniness, which justifies his political associates' description of him as "cool and calm." In appearance he is very tall, lean, hatchet-faced and reddish-haired.

(Reuter's Service)

Cowes, August 3.—The remainder of the British-American Yachting Cup races have been postponed on account of President Harding's death.

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 3.—The British public were shocked to learn of President Harding's death, as it was generally believed that he had emerged from the danger zone and was on the high road to full recovery. Outward expressions of regret were immediately manifested by the half-masting of the British and American flags over City and West End business houses.

Their Majesties telegraphed to Mrs. Harding their personal sympathy, and added that the whole British people would join with those of the sister nation who mourn the death of the President at a culminating point of a distinguished career.

While the papers do not class President Harding as a great President like some of his predecessors, they pay a tribute to him as a dependable, honest and upright man without a single personal enemy. They trace his wise influence in the settlement of the two outstanding issues during his presidency, namely, the Pacific Armaments question and the funding of the British debt to America.

(Reuter's Service)

Marion, Aug. 3.—Mr. George Harding, the late President's brother, said that before starting on his Alaskan trip the President arranged his personal affairs as if he feared that he would never return. He made a new will, sold his newspaper and farm and rearranged his investments.

(Reuter's Service)

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Harding is bearing up well but had the services of a nurse throughout the night.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 4.—President Coolidge arrived in Washington today and has taken up his quarters in a hotel. He had a conference with the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, and with Mr. Curtis, the Chief Republican Whip. It is not likely that Mr. Coolidge will announce important Administration orders until after the funeral of President Harding.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, August 4.—The prevailing comment on Mr. Coolidge's accession to the Presidency is one of complete confidence that he will fulfil the position with the highest credit. The papers dwell on his integrity, excellent intellectual equipment, careful and sound judgment and courage to enforce his decisions.

The anti-Administration organ, the Morning World, says that he will have American sympathy and support irrespective of party ties.

(Reuter's Service)

San Francisco, August 3.—The train bearing President Harding's remains left tonight for Washington, where it will arrive on Tuesday.

The coffin was escorted to the station by soldiers and sailors playing the Funeral March and also by notable personages including Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce, through bareheaded and tear-eyed crowds lining the route.

A simple service was previously held, at the conclusion of which everybody filed out, leaving Mrs. Harding a few minutes alone with the dead.

Shanghai Mourns Harding's Death With Draped Flags

Shanghai, the city of two score nationalities, mourned the passing of the president of the United States with flags of seventeen nationalities at half-mast, and expressions of sympathy and condolence from as many nationalities.

As soon as the news was conveyed to Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham he ordered the American flag on the big flagpole in the American Consulate grounds to be lowered to half-mast. A few minutes afterward the British flag in the British Consulate was lowered, followed at short intervals by the flags of all nations represented by consuls in Shanghai.

All American business houses and homes also lowered their flags to half-mast and hongs of many other nationalities, particularly British, also lowered their flags out of respect for the deceased head of the American government.

The Race Club, which always flies the British flag, flew only the American flag at half-mast, and the flags on many other public buildings was also draped in mourning. Americans, in their deep national sorrow, expressed their extreme appreciation of the thoughtfulness of their international friends.

Chinese Officials Tender Condolences

Upon receipt of the news of President Harding's death, Mr. Fang Chu-pa, Vice-chairman, and Mr. L. T. Yuan, leading member of Committee, representing the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, visited the local American Consulate-General this morning at eleven o'clock to express to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General, the condolences of the entire Chinese business community at Shanghai. The flag is flown at half-mast at the Chamber's building as a token of sorrow and respect.

Chev. S. K. Chen of the Foreign Office also called on Mr. Cunningham yesterday and tendered condolences on behalf of General Ho Feng-lin, Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

Official Chinese flags are also at half-mast.

NOTED MAGICIAN BEGINS SEASON HERE TOMORROW

A seven nights' season of magic and mystery will be inaugurated at the Carlton Theater tomorrow night. The occasion will serve to introduce to Shanghai theatergoers the famous magician and illusionist, Nicola, who has just concluded exceptionally successful seasons in Australia, India, Java, Singapore and Hongkong. The magician is said to present the biggest and most startling production of illusions ever seen in this city.

In the opening scene of the spectacle the effect on the audience is that of actually walking on the streets of various cities in different parts of the world, seeing the mysterious feats of the Oriental conjurers performed by them in their own weird manners and amid gorgeous surroundings. The famous Indian fakirs are performed by Nicola at every performance. The mysterious feats of the Chinese, Japanese, Tibetans, Egyptians and Europeans are all shown in Nicola's revue of magic of the universe, and the audience is literally whirled around the world with the kaleidoscopic changes of scenery, costumes, and illusions.

And then there are the original creations of Nicola himself presented with a lightning-like rapidity and masterful precision that has won for him the reputation of being the greatest mystifier who has ever visited this country. In addition to the illusions already mentioned, Nicola has scores of other high-class feats which he performs. The scenery, costumes, and paraphernalia in these scenes were obtained by Nicola in the countries named.

Correspondence

A GRACIOUS TRIBUTE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

I think that attention should be called to the very gracious act of the Shanghai Race Club Stewards by which this international club has taken an unusual method of paying tribute to a great man and mourning with a great nation on his passing.

From the main flagstaff of the Race Club, at half mast, there floated not the Union Jack, but the Stars and Stripes, truly an impressive sight for Americans passing the Race Course this morning.

When I saw the American flag flying there, slightly drooping in the thin breeze this morning, a lump came into my throat—because this act of the Race Club Stewards more than did honor to Mr. Harding, it manifested that of all peoples who are together in joys and sorrows, the Americans and the British somehow or another have a common tie.

I hope that you will publish this letter as Americans who have not seen this should know of it, and the Stewards of the British Race Club should understand that it is deeply appreciated.

JED.

August 4, 1923.

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BUSINESS

BY TAIPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

exchange is weak and likely to be weaker and anticipates rates will fall. After watching the tendency of the market for a while he comes to a decision that he will settle his exchange for the value of his 500 cases, viz: G.$3,125 at 69½. Dealer No. 2 does not hold the same views and thinks exchange will rise and consequently holds off on his exchange for better rates. Say his judgment proves right and exchange recovers and advances to 71 and remains steady at this rate. The dealer then decides that the rate will suit him and he fixes his exchange for G. $3,125 at 71. The third dealer is of a speculative turn of mind and is firmly convinced that rates will still advance further and holds off until the last possible moment. Exchange goes against him and keeps falling and in the end the firm arbitrarily covers the exchange for G.$4,½5 at 68¼.

The goods for these three dealers arrive simultaneously and the anomaly is presented of three merchants buying the same merchandise at the same time, and getting the same delivery with each one of the three having an entirely different first cost price in local currency. As these dealers have to sell these goods in taels, it will readily be seen that dealer No. 2 has a distinct advantage over dealer No. 1 in the matter of price and as for Dealer No. 3 he is distinctly out of luck and he takes his loss as philosophically as his mentality will allow.

It is for this reason that exchange is the speculative element in China Trade and this element will always exist until China adopts a gold standard or gets a fixed ratio for her currency.

In Exports one can play safe to a certain extent by booking exchange to cover the amount of the transaction, at the time the order is booked. Most firms do this but they are handicapped in doing so, as they are likely to be put out of the market by merchandising firms who take a chance on exchange.

For instance, supposing a firm today booked G.$10,000 of Egg Products for shipment to New York at the current rate for 12 D-S credits at the rate of 71 3-8. Another firm books a similar parcel, both firms buying their product at the same price and for the same time of shipment. The second firm, however, decides that exchange is weak and lays off booking exchange and their judgment is vindicated and exchange drops to 69¼ at which rate they cover.

On the goods arriving in America it can readily be seen what an advantage the speculative firm has over the conservative one. Some big operators, either in Imports or Exports, approximately estimate their volume of business for a specific period and buy or sell exchange at what they consider an opportune time and all business booked during this period is covered by the lumped exchanged bought or sold. Some firms find it advantageous to operate on this method but the majority of business houses employ a happy medium of conservatism plus a slight flutter in exchange and in the long run, one offsets the other. Such speculations in exchange are legitimate if they are really intended to cover anticipated business and it is quite unusual for firms to buy or sell exchange merely for the speculative gamble of reselling to the banks and offsetting. The losses incurred in the China Trade are in a large measure due to Exchange and adds to the spice of business life in China to guess what exchange is going. A well known business man once approached the manager of a leading bank to get a pointer on what exchange would do during a specified period and the tip he got was to get the consensus of opinion of all his banking friends and then do just the opposite. In the instance quoted the merchant acted on this advice and derived some considerable benefit but this would not be a good precedent to follow.

Tuesday: China Trade Finance and Business Practices.

Three Seamen Held For Trial On Assault Charge

Five seamen from the s.s. Jadder appeared before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday and were fined or sent to jail for varying sentences on charges of being drunk and disorderly. Three of the men were held for trial in the United States Court on charges of assaulting Chief Officer George Ekstrom.

Q. Gonzales, J. H. Peters and D. J. Howell were held for trial. It is alleged they assaulted the Chief Officer while the vessel was near Yokohama.

Arthur Howe was sent to jail for 48 hours, D. J. Howell and E. Backlund for 29 hours, and Gonzales and Peters for twenty-five days. Mr. H. R. Snyder prosecuted and Mr. George Sallett defended.

Harding And Wilson

THE late President as he looked when he rode to the White House with Woodrow Wilson to be inaugurated.

U. S. Marshal Porter Tells Details Of Harding's Life

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian did more than that, because he took charge of an independent canvas for votes, secured one Democrat in every ward in the state, had him call together 10 other Democrats, had these men each get one Democratic vote to support Harding, and when the ballots were counted in November it was found that Mr. Harding, running against the very strongest Democratic machine the State ever had had, had won by 193,000 majority. Senator Harding took Mr. Christian to Washington with him as his secretary and later to the White House in the same capacity. I know that Mr. Christian's approval of any political move from then on always had the support of his chief.

"The President was a very hard worker for his party in every respect. But he was a politician fatalist. Defeat did not cut him to the quick. He was caustic in his criticism of Roosevelt, when T. R. bolted the Republican Party in 1912 and ran for the Presidency on the progressive ticket, yet I know that, deep in his heart, he was an intense admirer of Roosevelt throughout the latter's career. But his first political love was his party; he was a stand patter, in other words. He never could bring himself to use the methods of Roosevelt or Wilson in dealing with Congress because he told us in Washington that the presidency of the United States was the job of running the executive departments and of maintaining the laws, while that of Congress was the making of laws. That statement was made in February of 1920, just before he started on his campaign for the nomination, and I know he always held true to it although I have seen him raise his arms with clenched fists in talking about the actions of Congress and then let them fall without giving voice to his bitter sentiments. He thought deeper than he spoke and always considered those about whom he was talking.

WILDLY LOVED

"As a public man, President Harding was loved all over the United States because the people saw he was trying to give them the best that was in him. No matter how troublesome Congress might become, no matter what Administration ideas were born there, he never complained—and the people knew he was doing his best. He was immeasurably the strongest man in the Republican organization.

"His public duties received so much of his time and attention that he told the members of the National Press Club on the occasion of a mock birthday party on the first anniversary of his Administration, March 4, 1922, that he could remember distinctly and in consecutive order the events of only six years in his life, those being the years he served in the Senate. On that evening, the members of the club installed a cake, with one candle burning on it, and from beneath the cake Gus Karger, of the Cincinnati Times-Star and a very close friend of the President's, pulled forth different articles and spoke witty sayings about them. At that time, the soldiers' bonus measure was the prominent topic in the country. Mr. Karger pulled from the receptacle an iron toy, started, threw it from him, and cried, 'My God, the bonus!' President Harding doubled in laughter.

"It was as a newspaper man that he looked at life, rather than as a politician. He loved newspaper work and there is scarcely a correspondent in Washington who has not talked with him about some phase of the public press. He wanted their ideas on the ever-changing plans of publication. He often went out of his way hundreds of miles to see a model newspaper office and I know that on one of his trips to the West he remained two days in Chicago and two days in Kansas City to investigate offices there that have been called 'ideal' offices. Even after he was elected to the United States Senate, he wrote daily for The Marion Star and when at home always took charge of the editorial rooms and the 'make-up table,' which is the stone table upon which the type is encased in forms and made ready for the press.

"President Harding loved all his fellow-men in their weaknesses and in their strength. Condemnation from his lips was a rare thing. He believed that, as President of the United States, he was the chosen spokesman for the entire nation, and therefore always took counsel from those about him. To know him was to love to him; to miss him brings sorrow to the heart of America, because he was as true as steel and steadfast to the end. Such a man one seldom knows."

Q. R. S.

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34 NANKING ROAD

Studebaker Man Expects Big Sales Here Shortly

Seventy-one years ago, a small blacksmith shop, employing three men and boasting a capital outlay of but $68. Today, the world's largest manufacturer of six-cylinder automobiles, with a pay-roll of 20,000 employees, factories covering 225 acres and net assets amounting to $85,000,000. This contrast pictures the progress of the Studebaker automobile concerns, according to Mr. W. J. Hildenbrand, Studebaker's Far Eastern representative, who is now in the city visiting the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Mess. Co., local Studebaker distributor.

In speaking of the activities of his concern, the automobile outlook in the Far East and his impressions of the market in China Mr. Hildenbrand said: "Studebaker produced over 110,000 automobiles last year. The magnitude of this volume will be more vividly illustrated by comparing it to the total number of automobiles in China which I understand will total approximately 5,000 cars. When I left the United States, figures for Studebaker sales for the first three months of 1923 had just been released. They showed 38,211 cars sold, equivalent to a 67.6 percent increase over the sales for the same period in 1922 when our year's production ran over the 110,000 mark.

"In my opinion the automobile business in China will make very rapid strides in the next few years. Throughout the world, people are coming to appreciate that an automobile constitutes a valuable and economical means of transportation, and can no longer be considered a luxury. Thousands of Studebaker cars, for example, are used by business men, doctors, government officials and people in other walks of life. To these people, an automobile is indispensable once they have learned its value as a time-saver."

Mr. Hildenbrand will sail for Hongkong tomorrow and from that point will commence a circuit of countries in the southern section of Asia, thence to India and via Suez to London.

Gasoline Price Reduced In U. S.

San Francisco, Aug 3—Announcement has been issued that the price of gasoline has been reduced two cents a gallon to consumers of the entire Pacific coast territory including Hawaii. Leading companies say the reduction will at once go into effect at all service stations and garages. Deliveries are being made at the new reduced price which it is said has been brought about due to over production.

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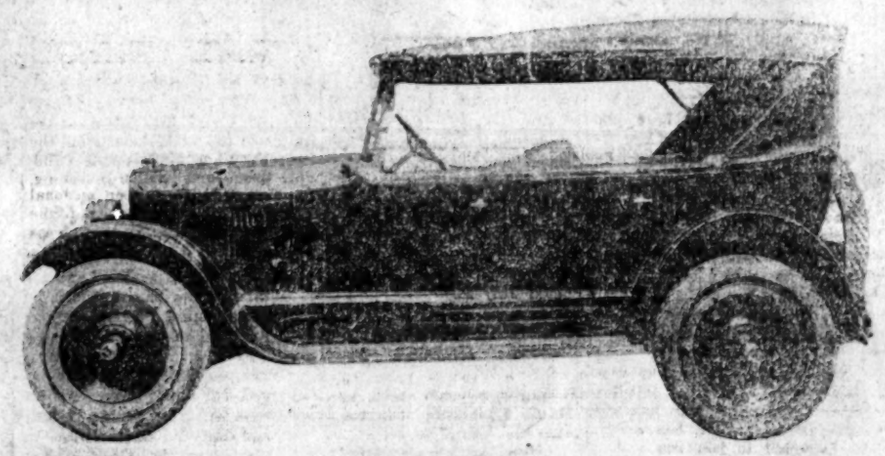

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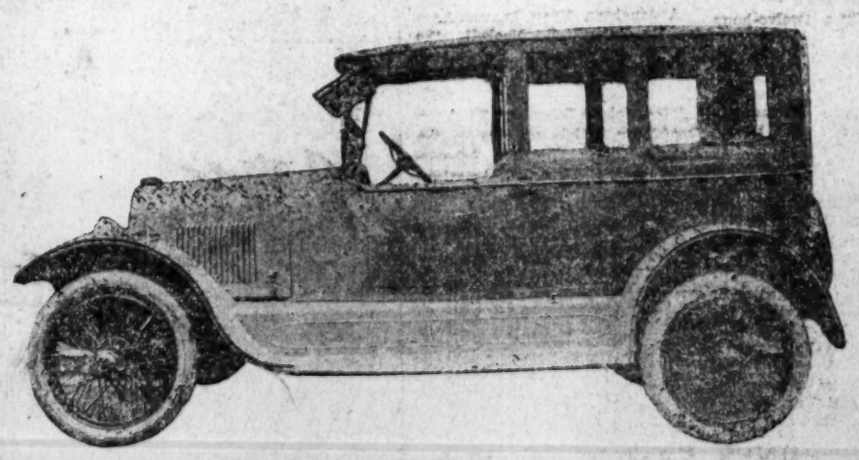

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PEKING CHEFOO TIENTSIN

WUCHOW HAS BAD YEAR IN BUSINESS; SHIPPING DROPS

Standard Oil And A. P. C. Lose Heavily Because Of Junk Pirates

Politically and commercially 1927 was the most unsatisfactory of any during the past two decades in Wuchow, according to the annual report of Commissioner of Customs T. Ebara. The political unrest in the province of Kwangsi had an extremely disturbing effect and frequent interruptions on the river by military operations, ravages of uncontrolled soldiers and bandits and other causes reduced Wuchow's trade to the smallest proportions.

The gross value of the port's foreign importations amounted to 4.5 million taels, a decrease of 3.2 million taels over the previous year. Notwithstanding the bad times a satisfactory business was done in cigarettes an increase being shown. The Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company found business greatly diminished however. On one occasion a convoy of 40 junks of oil was pirated and both companies suffered heavy from robberies.

The total value of Chinese exports amounted to 4.9 million taels as against 5.9 million taels last year.

Shipping also suffered a decided drop, only 2,933 vessels of 681,944 tons using the port as contrasted with 5,099 vessels of 812,133 tons using the port last year.

FINE PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR TUESDAY CONCERT

The following attractive program has been arranged for the open-air orchestral concert to be given, weather permitting, in Hongkew Park Tuesday evening, beginning at 9:15 o'clock:

1.—Ballet—Music from the Opera "Feramore" Rubinstein
(a) Bajaderes Dance No. 1.
(b) Dance of the Bride from Kachemir
(c) Bajaderes Dance No. 2.

2.—Three Settings of British Folk-Music .. Percy Grainger
(a) Moc Morris Dance
(b) Irish Tune from County Derry
(c) Shepherd's Hey

3.—(a) Largo from the "New World's Symphony" .. Dvorak
(b) Scherzo from the "Incidental Music to Shakespeare's: A Midsummer-Night's Dream" Mendelssohn

4.—Selection from the Opera "Samson et Dalilah" Saint-saens

5.—Overture, "Guarany". Gomez

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

Soviet Emissary Comes To Peking

(Reuter's Service)

Reval, August 3.—It is reported from Moscow that M. Karakhan, a member of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissariat, has left for China on a special mission. He stated that the Pacific would in future become the center of international politics and after fortifying Singapore the British would be the masters of Asiatic waters. The mission is said to be connected with the "liquidation of White control of the Chinese Eastern Railway."

REDS WIN

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Aug. 3.—It is reported from Moscow that the Red forces have captured the town of Sarmi in Bokhara after a twelve-hour battle.

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, Aug. 3.—One hundred and eight Communists have been arrested for taking part in revolutionary activities in Finland. The Government has ordered the arrest of all free members of the central committee of the Communist Party and also the editors of the Communist newspapers, publication of which has been suspended. The arrested persons will be charged with high treason. It is stated that the Government has proofs that Finnish Communists have received instructions and considerable amounts of money from the Russian Communist Party.

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MUTT & JEFF -:- Speaking About Crazy Bets, Here's One -:- By Bud Fisher

WHAT'S THIS CRAZY BET I HEAR YOU AND MUTT MADE?
WELL, FIRST I BET HIM MY HAT AND SHOES AGAINST HIS HAT AND SHOES THAT I COULD BEAT HIM AT GOLF! IT'S A SAFE BET FOR ME AND I'LL TELL YOU WHY!
I'VE BEEN PLAYING 18 HOLES EVERY DAY FOR A WEEK AND I'M GOOD NOW! BUT HERE'S THE JOKE. MUTT LOST HIS HEAD AND SAID HE'D ALSO BET HIS SUIT AGAINST MINE: I OF COURSE TOOK HIM UP!
A CRAZY BET, SURE ENOUGH!
FOR MUTT, YES! WELL, TA TA! I'LL DROP IN AFTER WE PLAY THE MATCH! I OUGHT TO GET 5 BUCKS FOR MUTT'S LAY-OUT!
IT'S DARK! JEFF OUGHT TO BE IN ANY MINUTE NOW! I THINK I'LL BUY MUTT'S SUIT FROM JEFF!
?
THE BIG STIFF DOUBLE-CROSSED ME! HE TOOK A FLOCK OF LESSONS FROM A PROFESSIONAL!

News Brevities

After a period of quiet the Hankow Anti-Cigarette Association has now shown some life. They have circularised the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce asking that a meeting be called at which plans could be formulated by which the movement could be more efficiently conducted.

* * *

His Honor Judge Peter Grain left by the Tungchow yesterday for Weihaiwei, and will be absent for a month.

* * *

The chauffeurs' union met yesterday and decided to conduct a membership campaign to increase the membership by 500.

* * *

The Ningpo Association yesterday rejected the resignation tendered by Fu Siao-en, newly elected vice-chairman.

* * *

Mr. Yada, the new Japanese Consul-General accompanied by Mr. Funatsu, the retiring Consul-General, paid his official visit to General Ho Feng-lin; Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Hsu Yuan; Customs Superintendent Yao Wen-fu; City Magistrate Shen Pao-chang and Chief of Police Hsu Kuo-liang yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Order has been restored in Amoy following the routing of the northern navy on Thursday, according to an official telegram received here last night from General Chwang Tse-ning, in command of the Fukien forces.

* * *

Mr. T. A. Magee, travel representative of the American Express Company, who has been stationed in Peking, has arrived in Shanghai to join the general office here.

* *

John A. Scheibli, Vice-President of the Shanghai and Canton Silk Corporation sails Tuesday for Japan where he will meet his family who are just returning from a fifteen months holiday in America. Mr. Scheibli and family will return to Shanghai about September 15.

* * *

Mrs. S. S. McKee and children, Charles and Margaret, sailed on the President Taft yesterday for America. Charles has been suffering from spinal trouble for a year and is being taken to Los Angeles for another serious operation. They will probably be away from Shanghai for a year.

* * *

A daughter, Mary Jo, was born to Mr. Roland S. Haskell, the American attorney, and Mrs. Haskell, on August 2.

* * *

"The Unique School on Szechuen Road," an article concerning the Rotary Club's "Service Scholarship" at the Shanghai American School, appears in the July issue of The Rotarian, the national magazine of the Rotarian organisation.

* * *

Miss Alice Naiman and Mr. Benjamin Rocklin were married by Rabbi Baronski at Tientsin on Wednesday.

* * *

Two ricsha coolies at Peitaiho were given one hundred lashes with the bamboo and had their licences taken away last week when they pelted Admiral E. A. Anderson, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic fleet with stones. According to the Chinese magistrate the Admiral had more than paid the coolies for his ride.

* * *

Mrs. H. R. Snyder has returned from Tsingtao after spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, manager for the Texas Oil Company.

TELLS OF VICTORIES

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 1.—General Wang Yung-chuan, Pacification Commissioner for Chuanchow, Yungchun and Hsinghua, has telegraphically informed the Government that he has captured Futien, Shengyu and Suian, and that he is now concentrating on the capture of Chuanchow. This telegram is dated July 24.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 4.—The Tientsin clique appears to have emerged stronger from the Paotingfu conference, with the result that the efforts to secure Dr. W. W. Yen's acceptance of the Acting Premiership have been abandoned. It is now expected that Mr. Chang Hu will become Minister of Finance, while Mr. Yuan Nai-kwan will take up the Ministry of Agriculture.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 4.—The Metropolitan Police received a month's pay on Wednesday and the gendarmes a month's pay today.

P. S. CRAWLEY ALLEGES HARBIN POLICE FRAME-UP

Files Protest With Consul As Result Of Restaurant Raid

Allegations of violation of extraterritorial rights, of brutal and unjustifiable action and robbery by Chinese police and of a "frame-up" to have him prosecuted as a gambling house proprietor are made in a deposition filed by Mr. P. S. Crawley, formerly of Shanghai, whose California Restaurant in Harbin was raided by Chinese police on the night of July 5.

It is understood that the charge made against Mr. Crawley will be heard by Judge Lobingier on the latter's present visit to the Northern circuit.

In his statement, filed with American Consul C. G. Hanson at Harbin, Mr. Crawley states that on the evening in question I was dining with friends when five or six Chinese police rushed into the main entrance of the restaurant "with revolvers drawn and blowing signal whistles. Seeing them coming I stood before the door and refused them admittance, they all the time incessantly blowing the whistles, threatening me with revolvers and, when I showed them my passport this passport was grabbed and forcibly taken from my hands by these same police. This passport was returned to me some three hours later by American Vice-Consul Thomas. These above illegal disgraceful and unlawful actions were witnessed by Mr. S. Shimono and Mr. T. Oka, whose sworn statements in substantiation of the above are attached hereto."

Mr. Crawley continues to state that he was then forced into a corner before drawn revolvers and held for three-quarters of an hour, when General Weng arrived with ten armed police guards and despite protests that permission must be given by the American Consul, insisted on searching the back rooms of the restaurant. General Weng, he states, then ordered his men to search the restaurant keeper, which they did, taking from him his pistol and the sum of Yen. 1,580. They then, the statement continues, entered the restaurant office, ransacked the desk and took papers, books, the sum of Yen 1,105 and a number of packs of playing cards. These playing cards were not there earlier in the evening, he declares and he further declared that they were "planted" there just previous to the raid by one Mause, whom he describes as an agent of the police. Mause, he says, had access to the restaurant by way of rooms of his own at the rear.

In conclusion the statement alleges that there are many restaurants in Harbin where gambling actually takes place, but that these are not molested by the police.

The Korniloff episode is also mentioned in the statement. Korniloff, it will be remembered, on the day he was sentenced to life imprisonment was passed a pistol and, after he had thanked the judge, he opened fire, killing three men and wounding four and making his escape. The Harbin police stated that they were unable to locate the bandit but Crawley succeeded in filming him and a confederate in the open streets. In the deposition Crawley states that when he announced that he would exhibit this film he was subjected to police persecution and the wires about the theater were cut.

OTHER REPORTS

Other complaints of the Harbin police are contained in the papers, particularly the Russian and Japanese papers, from the North. An article in the New Life of July 16, describes an assault made on a Russian waitress in a small restaurant on Sheerokaya Street by a Chinese soldier, who, with his companions, tried to drag her away simply because he had taken a fancy to her and only desisted after the girl had fainted and a surgeon had pleaded with him.

A letter from Harbin to the Oakland (California) Tribune contains much matter of similar sort and also makes the prediction that in the near future the Soviet Government will take control in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone. Harbin residents expect to see the bolsheviks this Autumn, it is declared, and reconnoitering parties are reported in the neighborhood of Progrenechnaya.

Concert Tomorrow

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

March, "The Blue Ribband" Bollog
Overture, "Triumph" .... Suppe
Waltz, "Southern Moon" de Treyne
Selection, "The Daughter of the Regiment" .....Donizetti
Intermezzo, "Russe" .... Frank
Selection, "Popular Songs" d'Hardelot

Give them the best!

Children who take SCOTT'S Emulsion retain the roses and plumpness which are the charm of childhood and easily withstand consumption, coughs, pneumonia and all chest and throat troubles. Ask for genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

which contains the world's finest cod liver oil and hypophosphites of rare value.

Used in Hospitals and Sanatoria the world over.

MOUTRIE

BABY GRANDS

Unsurpassed for soundness of construction, beauty of design and with all the essential refinements of Tone, Touch, and Finish only to be found in Pianos of the very highest quality.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

37 NANKING ROAD

FRUITS IN SYRUP

ARE WHOLESOME AND DELICIOUS

SMILAX BRAND
APRICOTS
BLACK CHERRIES
ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
BARTLETT PEARS
SLICED PEACHES
HALF PEACHES
SLICED PINEAPPLE

ROYAL CITY BRAND
STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES
LAWTON BERRIES

TRY SOME OF THESE TO-DAY

DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 BUBBLING WELL ROAD PHONE, WEST 641

I like them—
They Satisfy
—and the blend can't be copied

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U. S. A., Manufacturers

"WHITEAWAY'S" GREAT SUMMER BARGAIN SALE

NOW PROCEEDING, THE MONEY-SAVING EVENT OF THE YEAR

"ECONOMIC" LACE CURTAIN

Valance and curtains. All in one piece.

SIZE				SALE PRICE
40 ins. wide	x	2½	yds. long	$3.95 pair
52 "	x	3½	"	$5.15 pair
52 "	x	3	"	$6.75 pair
70 "	x	3½	"	$7.75 pair
70 "	x	3½	"	$9.75 pair
70 "	x	4	"	$12.50 pair
70 "	x	4	"	$15.50 pair

Ladies' and Gent's Wardrobe Trunks

British make, in strong 3 ply wood covered Dark Blue, Grey or Brown canvas. Fitted with 5 drawers and hangers for clothes. Lined with smart fancy lining, fitted br s. spring lock, bound at each corner with brass cap.

Size 3 by 39 inches

Usual Price $79.50

Sale Price $69.50

300 Aluminium Coffee Percolators

3 pint size polished.

Usual Price $4.50

Bargain Price $3.50

200 MOULDED GLASS BOWLS

Diameter 9 inches Usual Price $1.95

Sale Price $1.25 each

Rapid Tinned Steel Saucepans

The strongest pans made.

100 only to be cleared at Bargain Prices.

4 8 pints

Sale Prices $2.95 & 3.50 each

250 only

MERCERISED TABLECLOTHS

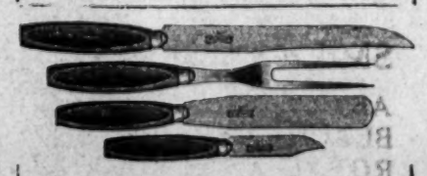
Bleached. Hemmed ready.

Sizes 43 by 58 ins.	Sale Price			$2.65 each
" 51 " 51 "	"	"		$2.95 each
" 63 " 63 "	"	"		$3.95 each
" 63 " 80 "	"	"		$5.15 each

Floor Linoleum

Large stocks of best British make Floor Linoleum in fancy floral designs, also tiled patterns, in Black, Blue and Green, and in plain Green and Brown.

Sale Price $2.50 sq. yard



250 only.

Kitchen Cutlery Sets

Black enamelled handles, 4 pieces as sketch.

Special Sale Price $2.45 set.

30 dozen Knives. Best Sheffield steel blades, reeded aluminium handle.

Dessert - Usually $5.25 ½-doz. **Bargain Offer $4.50**

Table - Usual Price $6.25 ½-doz. **Bargain Offer $5.50**

125 only

Aluminum Cocktail Shakers

Usually $2.50

Sale $1.95

96 only

"Wonder Vac"

Vacuum Bottles

Aluminum Case

Usually $5.50

Sale **$4.50**

50 only 3 Pint Plain Glass Jugs

Belgian made

Usually $2.75

Sale $2.25 each

22 dozen, HEAVY GALVANIZED IRON BUCKETS

American made.

Usual Price $1.50

Sale Price 1.20

Butter Dishes

Silver-plated Stand. and Cover, fancy Glass Cent

Special Sale Price $4.50 each

100 YARDS ONLY

ENGLISH PRINTED CRETONNES

Large selection of colours Value up to $1.50 yard. 30 ins. wide. **$1.00** yard

150 YARDS ONLY

BORDERED (STENCILLED) MADRAS MUSLINS

Ecru grounds, scalloped edge, 50 ins. wide. **$1.75** yard

3500 YARDS

FADELESS "FISH" CURTAIN NETS

All new shades, practically unshrinkable, 54 ins. wide. **$1.75** per yard

2500 YARDS

ECRU CURTAIN SCRIM

Ideal for dainty screens **$1.00** per yard

750 YARDS ONLY

"WHITELAW" CASEMENT CLOTH

Self dyed shades, Ideal for loose colours, 50 ins. wide. **$1.00** per yard

900 YARDS ONLY

"CUMBERLAND" PRINTED CRETONNES

In most exclusive designs. In 31 and 36 inches widths. Values to $5.50 yd. **$1.50** per yard

3000 YARDS ONLY

GENUINE "FABRIKOID"

Imitation leather. In different grains and colours, the most economical furniture covering, Width 50 ins. **$2.50** per yard

Salter's Famous Kitchen Scales

to weigh 20 lbs.

Usual Price $4.50

Sale Price $3.95

'Ball' Bros. Mason Fruit Jars

1 pt. Sale $3.75 dozen

2 pt. Sale $4.50 dozen

SPONG'S No. 99 MINCERS

3 steel cutters

Usually $5.50

Sale $4.95

24 only

3 Tier Aluminium Steam Cookers

Usual Price $19.50

Half Price $9.75

300 Dozen White Tea Cups and Saucers

Strong English made

Sale Price $4.25 dozen

500 only

PRINTED BEDSPREADS

Six colourings, hemmed.

Sizes 68 by 86 ins.

SALE PRICE $3.50 each

Size 86 by 100 ins.

SALE PRICE $5.50 each

The Popular Tea Set

Our Famous "Popular" Tea Service

Superior quality English ware. Pale Blue Trelis border. With Pink Rosebuds.

A Bargain at $ 50 set

Half Dinner Set $18.50

145 DINNER SETS of 30 Pieces

Best plain White English ware.

Usual Price $24.50

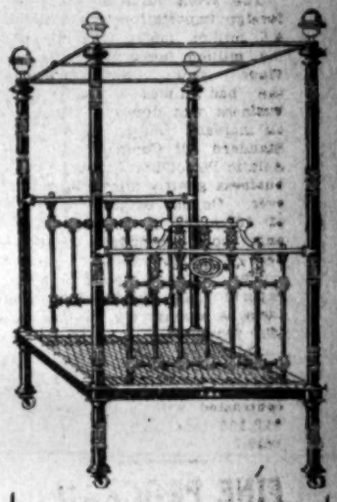
Bargains offer $18.50 set

180 only

THE "WHITELAW" MOSQUITO NET

Size 6½ by 3 ft. bed Square Top.

SALE PRICE $9.50 each



Four Post Bedstead. Enamelled Black, British made, strong and serviceable with lath bottoms. Light brass ornamentations at head and foot, extremely good value. Special bargains and must be cleared

Size 3-ft. by 6-ft. 6-ins.

Usually $21.50 **Sale $19.75**

20 dozen only

HUCK TOWELS

Fringed ends.

Size 17 by 34 ins.

Sale Price $8.75 doz.

ICE CREAM PLATES, GLASS 4 DESIGNS

Usual Prices $3.95

SALE PRICE

$2.50 dozen

150 only

TURKISH BATH MATS

In 3 colours.

SALE PRICE $1.95 each

Do not miss this Stainless Cutlery Offer. 45 doz. **Knives**

Sheffield rustless steel blades fast White ivory handles.

Dessert Usual Price $9.50 ½ dozen **Bargain Offer $7.50**

Table Usual Price $12.50 ½ dozen **Bargain Offer $9.50**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Chinese Press Pays Tribute To Harding

THE SHANGHAI TRIBUNE

"It is human nature to love peace and abhor conflict. Attempts to heal the sores of war or to take precautionary measures against war always receive the general endorsement of humanity no matter how little or great the success might have been attained.

"President Harding called the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and on Pacific Questions in order to heal the sores inflicted by the world war and to prevent the re-occurrence of such a sanguinary conflagration. We are not here to discuss the amount of success the conference had accomplished, but the effect of the conference on posterity cannot be over-estimated since it had laid down a foundation for future work of peace. If the Disarmament Conference had accomplished all round success, or if President Harding's life had been spared to call another conference to attain bigger results, his death, perhaps, would not have been so deeply mourned by the world. It is because of the fact that the day for universal peace is yet so distant that Harding's loss is such a great misfortune for the world at large.

"The obstacles to world peace are yet numerous. The Pacific would yet be the storm center of the world like the Balkans. Our shores are washed by the Pacific. As a peace-loving people, no nation mourns the death of the United States President more keenly than China!"

THE SHUN PAO

"The President of the United States, Mr. Harding, passed away yesterday. In reviewing his life work, one finds two outstanding accomplishments: 1. The holding of the Washington Conference which strengthened the efforts of peace on the Pacific and 2. The consolidation of the British War-Debts which improved the economic situation of Europe. The results of these two efforts were world-wide and not limited to the United States alone. The death therefore is a loss to the world just as much as to the American people.

"We Chinese cannot forget the beneficial results derived from the Washington Conference although we are in doubt for the present as to how things would turn out in the future. Up to the present, we cannot deny that some assistance has been given to China. We trust that our people would hereafter set our house to order and keep the rights that were regained in Washington and make ourselves worthy of the sincere efforts of a great man who had just passed into history!"

SIN WAN PAO

"President Harding assumed his office shortly after the conclusion of the great war. Realising that much of the world conflict was caused by the aggression of the strong against the weak, he advocated justice for and equality among all nations alike, strong or weak. Realising the atrocities of war, he advocated universal peace. In calling the Washington Conference and in proposing the limitation of armaments, his desire for peace and motive for the salvation of the human race were remarkably demonstrated. But Alas! He is gone at the prime of his age! Yet his spirit is still with us. The nations of the world cannot overlook his efforts! They should strive for peace and complete the work which Mr. Harding had started.

"In President Harding, the world lost a great statesman! China lost a great leader of a friendly nation! The world mourns his loss generally. China mourns his loss particularly in view of the great assistance he gave her at the Washington Parley. Harding is gone! With his departure, we hope that all interests in China would come to a spirit of self-determination and effect an early reconstruction of the country in order to be worthy of the friendship and assistance of Harding!"

THE EASTERN TIMES

"President Harding worked untiringly for world peace. It is regretable that he passed away without completing his work.

"History will record permanently the results of the Washington Conference, while with us, its results concerning our country will go down to eternity.

"The death of Harding has brought out the results of the conference into bolder relief.

"Although Harding is dead, his spirit of peace can never die!"

REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWS

"The relation between the United States and China is particularly friendly due to the spirit of goodwill exiting between her people and our overseas merchants and students, whose number in America is larger than that in any other country. Whenever any great event takes place in the United States, China is always greatly concerned.

"President Harding was indisposed during his travel and died at the prime of his age. It is a great misfortune! The news of the death shocks the Chinese people just as it does the Americans, for in him, we have lost a great leader of our friends.

"Among the Kuomingtang members, especially, the loss is mourned, because many of its adherents reside in America where they are given all assistance and facilities to carry out their program.

"Today's news of the passing of President Harding is received by us with the utmost sorrow. To the family and the nation, of which the president was the head, we extend our sincere expression of condolence."

French Wireless—News And Views

(French Wireless)

Paris, Aug. 3.—The French Government, in response to the desire of the British Government has published the French reply to the British communications of June 13 and July 20.

The French Government appreciating the desire of an entente formulated by the British Government and, convinced of the urgency of the solution of the reparation problem, recalls the reiterated omissions of the Reich which compelled France to seize securities in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty.

The occupation, whose sole aim is to awake in Germany the intention of payment, which than did not raise any objection as to the right on the part of Great Britain, has created a situation de facto owing solely to the ill-will of Germany.

Evacuation will take place only in proportion to payments, the cessation of the passive resistance being bound to bring automatically the renewal of the economic life in the Ruhr.

The note demands the elucidation of particulars for other points especially whether the definitive and general financial settlement proposed by Great-Britain comprises the question of the Interallied Debt.

The French Press underlines that questions put by France are marking for themselves only the desire of continuation of conversations as well at Paris as at London.

(French Wireless)

Paris, Aug. 3.—The German Steen naval dockyards have launched a big liner with 4 decks which comprises 170 first class cabins, 377 of second class and 983 of the third, as well as a space for 352 men of the crew.

The mayor of the town delivered a speech at the ceremony of the baptism and affirmed that Germany would not delay to retake the place which she occupied amongst the maritime nations and "that she will surpass even those who have for a moment succeeded to evict her."

S. R. C. Defeats Lusitano Club

Following are the results of the tennis match between the Shanghai Recreation Club and the Club Lusitano de Shanghai, played on Friday:

1st. Division, played at Club Lusitano Ground:

J. L. Wade and H. B. Ollerdessen beat Canavarro and A. Leitao 6-2, 6-4, 0-6.

W. T. Manley and G. N. Manley lost to G. M. Silva and J. J. Silva 5-7, 8-6, 8-10

J. P. Hawes and C. Sofoulis beat E. Leitao & J. Ribiero 4-6, 6-3, 10-8.

T. W. R. Wilson and J. A. Quayle beat C. Passos and R. Roberts 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

C. J. Smith and P. Madar beat M Remedios and P. A. da Costa 5-7, 8-6, 6-3.

Summary: Shanghai Recreation Club, 10; Club Lusitano, 5.

2nd. Division played at S. R. C. Ground:

T. G. Main and G. Hendriksen lost to Collaco and Campos 6-0, 4-6, 6-8.

B. H. Smith and G. E. Marshall beat Silva and Remedios 8-6, 8-6, 7-5.

J. Pettersen and S. Emamooden beat Sequeira and Gutierrez 6-1, 6-0 6-1

A. J. Clark and R. H. Purcell lost to Xavier and Favacho 0-6, 3-6, 3-6.

A. J. Willis and F. C. Roberts beat Barradas and Gutierrez 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Summary: S. R. C. 9; Lusitano, 6.

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

MacDonell & Healy
Agents for
Import & Export Houses
910 Post St.
Seattle, Washington. U.S.A.

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Bentley's Code—Cypher Code.
56303

Harding—Newspaperman

PRESIDENT Harding was a newspaperman all his life. He was photographed here in the composing room of the Marion Star.

FOOCHOW'S TRADE GOOD LAST YEAR DESPITE TROUBLE

Despite the disturbances that swept Foochow last year the custom's revenue declined only Tls. 90,000 and the gross value of the trade of the port remained practically the same, according to the annual report of Commissioner of Customs Percy R. Walsham.

There was a decrease in the number of vessels using the port but the tonnage amounted to 1,225,768 tons—exceeding that of 1921 by 33,932 tons, creating a record for the port. Chinese shipping headed the list with 471,092 tons, followed by Japanese with 419,420 tons, and British with 252,128 tons. American shipping amounted to only 42,116 tons.

The value of imported foreign goods declined by Tls. 1,456,234. Cotton goods, with the exception of cambrics, jeans and thread on spools, was below last year's figures, the most marked falling off being in shirtings and T-cloths. The market in foreign sundries was dull, but there was improvement in the arrivals of coal, dried, and salt fish, umbrellas, paraffin wax and tea mats. Sumatra kerosene oil showed a heavy decrease while American and Borneo fell off.

The improvement in the tea market gave the Chinese goods trade a big boost. The orange trade was also good but the trade was hampered by heavy taxation, the military officials even taxing the trees. The ruthless destruction of camphor trees reduced the camphor trade to less than half of normal.

A big increase in the cultivation of opium is reported, especially in the Hinghwa and Chuanchow districts, where the Southern forces are reported to be collecting a considerable revenue from the drug.

She Is Mopper-Up Of Bootleggers

MISS Genevieve Hamilton, secretary to Prohibition Director Lyle, has a regulation office sponge, but it plays a more important part than the usual sponge. Prohibition officials don't drink, you know, so the Federal agents must have evidence in the shape of hooch. Usually the law violators break the containers when their places are raided, so Miss Hamilton hops the bar and mops up some of the wasted liquor with her sponge and thus obtains evidence.

Notice to Ladies

You need have no worry about your hair being straight and untidy during the hot and damp days, just drop in at M. Paul the Beauty Parlour, 36 Nanking Road who is the specialist for Nestle Permanent and Lanoil Wave.

CRESENT BAKING POWDER
For Sale by All Compradores
Quality Guaranteed, Price 50 per cent less
Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.

That position WILL BE mine!

"Yes, sir: in several months more you will see the firm's letters signed by yours truly as Assistant Manager. This high-powered course of the International Correspondence Schools is now giving me the technical training which I ought to have had a long time ago, and with my experience in the company's work I'LL GET THERE. It is almost as much of a certainty as reaching San Francisco in 18 days' travel".

Any ambitious man with enough red corpuscles in him to tackle a Course of study during his spare time and push it through to completion can GO UP to a position of greater responsibility paying more money. What about YOU?

Let us prove to you that the I. C. S. can qualify you for an executive position in the world of business. First, mark and mail the coupon below for full information about the specialty you want to master,

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	O Automobile
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O Advertising and Salesmanship	O Electrical Engineer
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O Better Letters	O Machine Shop Practice
O Foreign Trade	O Railroad Positions
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	O Civil Engineer
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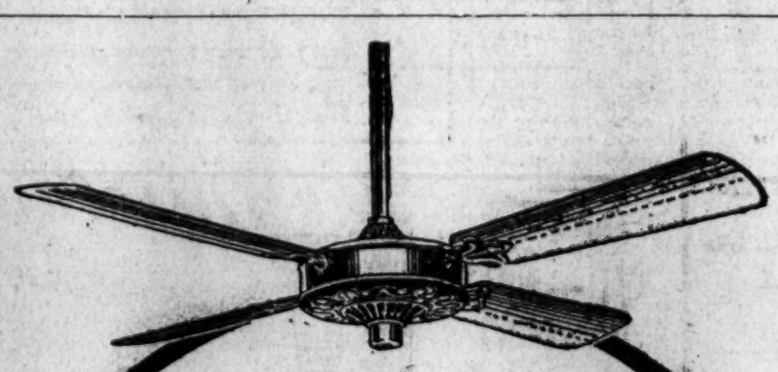

The Westinghouse Ceiling Fan

Westinghouse Ceiling Fans move a large volume of air with very small current consumption. They are especially necessary in stores, offices, banks, and theatres, where it is desired to provide coolness without disturbance

FOR THE HOME

They come in two sizes which are arranged to be adaptable to every size Ceiling. They are attractive in finish, clean in operation, so that they may be installed with pride.

At all First class dealers and Westinghouse Distributors.

Westinghouse Electric International Company
1 The Bund Central 7487-8

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ONE OF THE BEST—

"King George" Whisky

DR. R. HOLFER, M. D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 5-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
19 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
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Cabinet of Face Massage and Manicure

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DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment
Museum Road corner of
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Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
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Rebrowning Firearms
by cold process
satisfaction guaranteed
P. J. Braga
14a Darroch Road.
60575

Special Notice
Elbrook, Inc.

Mr. F. K. Bullard, signing per procuration, has been transferred from our Peking office to the Shanghai office.

Elbrook, Inc,
By order of George R. Coleman
Vice-President
60937 A 7

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
The BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
Will close at 5 p.m.
8 Nanking Road.
Tel. C. 4777

DR DALBEY, (D.D.S.)
AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV., TENNESSEE UNIV.
Phone C. 5071.
Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

Mr. Purchasing Agent
AND
EXPORTERS
We have 16 Casks
OF
Selected Hog Casings
For Sale
Immediate Delivery
Apply to
THE CHINA PRESS
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Bring Results

OFFICES TO LET
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GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road
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For particulars apply to
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54302

NEPTUNE.
Do you require qualified and guaranteed servants for your office, house or hotel? If so write to Servants' Registry Office, No. 39 Szechuen Road. Communicate with us in English, French, German. C. 1180
60812 A 28

PROF. I.K. SETO, Prop.
Turkish bath and massage establishment. Up-to-date American and Oriental meals.
Open 9 a.m. 11 p.m. 10 Seward Road Tel. N. 3253.
2 blocks from Astor House.

"Allenburys" Foods for Infants
Send for pamphlet on Infant Feeding and read for yourself why a graduated system of Infant Food is more satisfactory than Dried Milk, Cows Milk and Water.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
SHANGHAI.

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ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR, Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394.
59095 A 25

Dr. Wm. E. O'Hara
Has opened his consulting rooms at Zylstra Building, 27 Nanking Road, 2nd floor.
Hours 11—1: 2—3 Phone C. 1625
60924

Anglo-Chinese Commercial Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong (Companies) Ordinance and the China (Companies) Order in Council)

Registered Offices:
Ing Wo, Nantai,
FOOCHOW

The above-named Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the 25th day of July, 1923, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscriptions at par for 45,000 Ordinary Shares of Foochow $5. each and 10,000 Preference Shares of Foochow $5. each.

Full Prospectus (upon the terms of which application will *alone* be received) and forms of application may be obtained locally from the Company's Broker, A. E. Stewart, Esq., Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares.

J. W. ODELL,
Secretary.

DATED 25th July, 1923. 60785

Kung Woo Huh Kee and Company, Wuhu.

Manufacturers of Machine-Made Red Bricks and Tiles etc.

We are manufacturing with proper Machinery all kinds of red bricks and tiles, etc. which are of the best red color and solid material.

We are requesting the attention of all contractors and builders and we are ready to meet any orders and inquiries.

We have offices at Ankin, Kiukiang, Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Shanghai, etc.

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Ching Zung Li,
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HEAD OFFICE
Sing Ma Lu,
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60894 A 7

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FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS FOR OFFICES
On Nanking Road Moderate Rental
APPLY
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
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All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE for sale, completely furnished seven rooms, etc. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
60939

FOR SALE, a modern well-constructed villa overlooking the Honkkew Park, with tennis lawn, vegetable garden, garage, etc. Interior beautifully decorated, All modern conveniences installed. For further particulars, apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.
60887

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, three unfurnished rooms, (flat if possible) with bathroom, verandah and kitchen. Rental must be moderate. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
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LOST AND FOUND

LOST, strayed or stolen Airedale bitch, answering to the name "Jerry." Reward if returned to A. B. Hykes, 44, Avenue Dubail.
60966 A 5

FACTORY location. 22 mow with frontage on Yangtszepoo Road, in the manufacturing district, suitable for large factory or godown, nearby access to waterfront. Price Tls. 2,500 per mow. Inquire, Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 65.
No. 2

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNERSHIP. Wanted an active or sleeping partner or employee interested with 10 to 30,000 taels capital for established export and import business firm. Any nationality. Address to Box No. 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
60963 A 7

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT. Ground floor and of first floor, approximately 2750 Square feet each; or suites or single offices in Office Building No. 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Occupancy during August. On lease of one or more years. For terms, apply to Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
60987 A 11

TO LET, very desirable office room, on Kiukiang Road between Szechuen and Kiangse Roads. Area 825 square feet. Immediate occupation. For particulars, apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building.
60986 A 7

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, ground floor office, near Foochow Road, with godown attached, total area approx. 3,500 square feet, moderate rent, lowest insurance rate, office rooms at 112 Peking Road, 2nd floor. Four roomed house with small garden, in Keeble Gardens. Apply to Van Corback and Deelman, 9 Peking Road. Tel. C. 1168.
60673

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

TWO ground floor offices, to let, 45 taels per month. Apply 39, Szechuen Road, Yuen Shing Co.
60921 A 5

TWO offices to let, on the 2nd floor of our building. No. 50 Nanking Road. Apply Electric Equipment Co. T. F. 195

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zylstra building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor).
T. F. 189

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, near French Park, a seven room house, all walls finished painted, and nice wall paper, verandah facing South, two bathrooms attached, hot and cold water, and garage. Apply 278, Rue Lafayette.
60971 A 10

TO RENT, five roomed house, Sinza Road. Rent taels 72.50. Large servants' quarters, flush toilet, wired for heating and lighting, immediate occupation. Fixtures to be taken over taels 300, including range, heater, electric fixtures, screening, aluminum cooking utensils, curtains, sundries. Phone day Central 257. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.
60981 A 9

TO LET, in good part of French Concession, well furnished, eight roomed, semi-detached house, with servants' quarters, garage, tennis, The house can be devided into two apartments. Rent Tls. 100. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1239, THE CHINA PRESS.
60670

RARE occasion four roomed furnished house, French Concession, with large kitchen, servants' quarters, small garden and bathroom with sanitary plumbing. Very low rental. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.
60885

TO LET, desirable detached residences, in Route Pere Robert, eight rooms, garden and garage. Apply to Van Corback and Deelman, 9 Peking Road. Tel. C. 1168.
60888

FIVE room house, with garage, 80 taels, unfurnished, one block from French Park. Modern house newly refinished, with flush toilet, garage, servants' rooms. Will rent furnished or sell. Leaving town. Phone W. 3181. 60909

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00 For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well. T. F. 170

TO LET, three roomed house, one bathroom, fully furnished. Apply 264, Avenue Joffre, house 7. Phone W. 1476.
60919 A 7

SIX ROOMED house, three bathrooms, three bedrooms, three living rooms, small graden, garage, spacious servants' quarters. Avenue Road. Rental Tls. 110 per month. Only a few fixtures and screening to be taken over. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
60918 A 8

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate.
T. F. 180

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
5 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant one small front room, facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road.
One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant.
60847

TO LET, one well furnished room and attic of three rooms with kitchen, verandah and bathrooms, with or without board, nicely located. Apply 30 Medhurst Road.
60903

IS there a man who would like to share a down town, cool, large, comfortable room and bath with another bachelor? Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
60886 A 5

"HOLLYWOOD," single and double room well furnished, verandah, bath, beautiful garden, tennis, closed in Reasonable rates. Tel. W. 2437 5096

TO LET, one double room and two single rooms, facing South, with board. Apply 122, Boone Road.
60991 A 16

TO LET, large single room, with attached bathroom, in French Concession close to Bund. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.
60936 A 7

TO LET, 496C, Rue Lafayette six rooms, two bathrooms, sanitary flushing, hot and cold water installation, garage. Monthly rent Tls. 90. Apply within.
60982 A 9

TO LET, without board, furnished room. Apply between 2-6 p.m. 316 Avenue Joffre.
60980 A 5

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101 Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs H. Russell. 58029

Mrs. J. Lepetit, 47, Bubbling Well, renumbered Park Road No. 11, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. Phone W. 1215.
60930

165, Bubbling Well Road, to let, with full board, double and single rooms, private bathrooms, hot and cold water tennis and garage. Moderate prices. Mrs. Hedden. Tel. W. 704. 60958 A 5

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150). Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation 85B Rue Bourgeat, corner Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. Phone West 3849.
60912 A 9

TO LET, nice and comfortably furnished rooms, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Moderate charges. Apply to 6 Ward Road.
60914 A 5

TO LET, with board, two large rooms, nicely furnished, verandah and bathrooms attached, facing South. Also two small rooms. Apply 6, Carter Road, or Tel. W. 627. 60844 A 5

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking Moderate price. 127, Route Vallon. Phone W. 3125.
60864 A 5

7 Love Lane. Well furnished double room, with verandah, facing South. also one single room, private bathrooms, full board.
60792 A 5

34 Haskell Road, South rooms bath and verandah, $70 to 110 single, 110, to 150 for two. Excellent table.
60678 A 5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, an experienced young lady typist for shipping department. Apply in person to the China Pacific Trading Co., 5 Foochow Road. 60949 A 7

CHEMICAL compradore, only first class men need to apply. Must have good connections with manufacturers, dispensaries and chemical dealers. State previous experience, salary expected and security to be given. Apply to Box 1208, THE CHINA PRESS.
60830 A 10

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED private secretary, energetic, has initiative, is open for immediate engagement. First class references. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
60983 A 7

WELL trained young man with knowledge of shorthand, typewriting and general office routine, desires employment as general clerk. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS. 60988 A 5

WILL you utilize the evening (after 5) service of a Chinese (26), with many years' experience in secretarial work? Typewriting and translating a hobby. Willing to work even without pay. A. 1. reference. Apply to C. c/o Soochow Bank, Nantao.
60970 A 9

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 60834

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist, (Chinese) is open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
60935 A 5

MALE stenographer-typist, with thorough knowledge of English, experience in letter writing, scrutinizing letters, filing, coding, general insurance, desires change from present occupation. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
60929 A 5

IMPORT and export. 13 years' experience in China in leading positions in import and export. Age 35. Married. Linguist. Offers to organise and-or manage departments or take charge of going concern in Shanghai. Moderate salary and percentage on nett profit. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
60943 A 5

HOUSES WANTED

MODERN six-eight roomed house wanted, with tennis and garage. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS. 60969

WANTED house or flat of about four rooms, vicinity Quinsan Gardens or Central. Apply to Box 28. THE CHINA PRESS.
60941 A 7

USED CARS

I have a crackerjack automobile—so good I hate to sell and especially at the low price I'm asking. Five-passenger Nash, owner driven, excellent condition and just repainted and overhauled. Please reply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

INTER State car, four seater, sporting body, new tyres, just been overhauled, and in perfect condition. Bargain 700 dollars. Owner leaving Shanghai, and only requires seeing as this is a genuine bargain. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
60973 A 5

FEVERISH FABLES

SUMMER RESORTS

TSINGTAO Strand, furnished rooms or house, to let, verandah, garden, light, water and bath, canalisation. Write: Professor G. Jelberg, Tsingtao. 60957 A 9

MISCELLANEOUS

WE, two Russian students appeal for help by lending us 400 Mex. dollars, for the purpose of going to America to complete our education. We will pay back this amount in 2-3 months after settling in America. Please apply to Box No. 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
60952 A 5

APARTMENTS TO LET

WELL furnished apartment or rooms, to let, at 170B, Bubbling Well Road. Private baths with hot water, tennis, garage, use of telephone. 60972 A 5

TO LET, unfurnished apartment of three rooms, kitchen, bath and servants' quarters, three minutes from Hongkew Park and trams. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 199

ROOMS to let, three roomed flat, also single rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, near Hongkew Park. Moderate terms. Write or call 2, Scott Road.
60975 A 11

TO LET, nice attic flat, two rooms, kitchen, bathroom, modern house, Western district, use tennis court. Apply, phone West 3630. 60956 A 9

TO LET, Haskell Road, furnished attic flat, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS. 60953 A 7

NEWLY and completely furnished housekeeping flats, in a newly-built flat building, modern sanitation, separate kitchens, servants' quarters, also garages if required. Above Verdun Gardens, 429, Avenue Joffre. Call or phone West 3813 after 2 p.m.
60787 A 14

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 3

FOR SALE, Rickshaw and gramophone, both good condition. Call 2, Scott Road. 60975 A 11

FOR SALE, pair OAR rowing shell, Excellent condition. Bargain. Apply D. E. Kydd, Palace Hotel. 60947 A 15

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 76

NEW saddle for sale, one complete set of new and good leather saddle of latest type or sale. Apply to No. 483, Rue Auguste Boppe, French-town. 60942 A 5

AN entirely black horse offered in exchange for police dogs, hunting dogs or bull dogs. Address Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
60938 A 5

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH lessons wanted by a young lady after office hours. Terms must be moderate. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
60985 A 5

WANTED, two degree holder teachers, by a school in Shanghai. Salary $3.00 to $5.00 per hour. One lady teacher for beginners, six mornings a week, $80.00 a month. Apply to Box 882, Chinese Post Office, Shanghai.
60990 A 5

FRENCH tutor wanted for practice in conversation on hourly basis. State compensation desired and hours available. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
60922 A 5

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Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $ £ % " (feet) - " (inches) etc. are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly

PRES. MCKINLEY SAILS WITH U.S. MAILS TODAY

European Mail Due On Paul Lecat This Morning

Taking mail for the United States, the President McKinley which arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday evening and docked at the China Merchant Central Wharf, will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokoham at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Both registered and ordinar mail to go on the McKinley should be posted before 10 a.m

Mails for America and Europ were dispatched on the steamers President Taft and Khiva yesterday. The Taft is sailing for San Francisco and is due to arrive there via Kobe, Yokoham and Honolulu on August 23, whil the Khiva goes to Marseilles and London via ports.

Bringing the European mail of June 29, the M.M. liner Paul Lecat will arrive in Shanghai from Marseilles and ports earl this morning, and is to dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf around 6 o'clock. The vessel left Hongkong on Thursday noon.

The Blue Funnel new passenger boat Patroclus is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Liverpool via ports on August 10, and the freighter Dardanus is due here a day later. Both the vessels left Singapore last Thursday and are coming via Hongkong.

The N.D.L. steamer Ludwigshafen left Singapore last Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong and Takao on August 14, and the Weser of the same line, which left Hamburg on July 28, will arrive on September 18.

The Korea Maru, which arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco early Friday morning, sailed for Hongkong yesterday afternoon.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has been less active during the past week and quotations generally are practically unchanged. "Rubbers" continue in demand but with a slight decline in price for rubber buyers have shown no desire to pay more than today's quotations for shares. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. have again risen appreciably in London and a good local inquiry for shares has advanced our market price to Tls 20.75 buyers. "Cottons" have been a dull market with no business recorded. All sound local investiment shares are in good demand and very scarce.

London market quotations to hand during the past week indicate a better tone and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £70.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £67.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, G.I. £67.10.0 (sellers)

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, Belg. I £68.10.0 (sellers).

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £67.0.0.

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B" £3.6.3.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B" (£1 Paid) £2.4.0 buyers.

Shell Transport & Trading Co. "B" £3.6.6.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.15.3.

BY J. L. BUTTS

Having an engagement with an outgoing train at the Shanghai North Station in ten minutes, Tsha Li-ching stepped outside his shop and signalled for a ricsha. There was a little rapid-fire bargaining and an arrangement was reached whereby Tsha was to be delivered at the station with despatch by Soong Ching-hoong, operator of the ricsha, for the sum of 10 cents, silver.

They set out, as Tsha told the tale later, and as they swung into North Honan Road the motive power seemed to slip into low gear, or develop acute symptoms of locomotor ataxia, or something. At any rate Tsha, by looking at his watch, was able to calculate that he and the train were going to miss connections by a considerable space unless something radical was done. So he shouted to Soong to show a little action. Soong turned his head, smiled affably and cut down his pedaling by about fourteen strides in the minute. Fearing that another request for speed would set the vehicle going in the opposite direction—this is Tsha's solemn judgment in the matter—the worried passenger looked anxiously about for aid in hurdling the crisis, and down Range Road he saw a tramcar rapidly approaching. He shouted for Soong to stop, stepped out of the ricsha and offered the puller 8 coppers. Which Soong indignantly refused.

The point at which this happened, Tsha stated in court—where the matter was finally threshed out—was somewhat less than half-way between the station and his point of embarkation, and when Soong started to kick up a row he summoned a jury of bystanders and laid the case before them. They voted practically unanimously that Tsha was being generous to the point of indiscretion. Soong, however, refused to accept the verdict and punched Tsha in the nose, fracturing his spectacles and abrading his features—and Tsha submitted his face and lenses for inspection by the Court.

Soong entered a denial in toto. The facts were, he maintained, that Tsha had been angry with him when he failed to violate the speed regulations and had directed a vicious wallop to his nose, making it bleed fluently. He Soong, had then attempted to hold his assailant and turn him over to a policeman, but the man broke away, fell to the pavement and bumped his face and spectacles resoundingly against an adjacent wall, damaging both of the former.

The corraborative testimony was all on Tsha's side so the Court took Soong out of service for three days.

THE ABSENCE OF A ROOF

"My master," narrated Watchman Tsang Foh-sung, "was giving a dinner party at his home. I was watching at the back door when the accused sneaked into the house, trying to look like a belated guest. When he had got well inside I locked the door and went about catching him. He was hiding in a room off the dining room, but when he saw me coming he ran upstairs. I followed him and he jumped out of a window, thinking that there was a roof under it. There wasn't any roof."

By reason of the absence of the anticipated roof Waung Ah-man spent twenty-one days in hospital and when he straightened up in the dock to refute Watchman Tsang's deposition he was still wearing a look of pained surprise. By way of prelude he admitted that he had been expelled from the Settlement for a previous indiscretion.

"The reason I came back and went into the house watched by the last witness," he continued, "was that I had been gambling with a mafoo who is also employed there, and in the settling up this mafoo passed me a brass dollar. I called to obtain a correction. I didn't run away from the watchman. I didn't even see the watchman. I couldn't find the mafoo downstairs so I went upstairs. And I didn't jump out of the window. I slipped on something and fell out."

If Waung falls out of any windows during the next nine months he must be a second Houdini. At the conclusion of that period these parts will know him no more.

WHAT KIND OF LUCK?

When Siau Ding-loh sneaked up behind the infant Tsau Sz, where she played at the mouth of an alleyway near the Stone Bridge, and scissored a small gold-plated charm from round the prattling one's neck, he selected a bad moment for the operation. Chinese Police Constable 1479 had just turned his head in the wrong direction—according to Siau's compiks.

Siau said that he was a clerk and enjoyed an adequate salary and he certainly would not go about stealing children's ornaments of this cheap sort even if he were hard up. He had snipped off the bangle because a friend of his had told him that charms of that particular sort were lucky.

The Court showed Siau that his friend's idea was wrong, two weeks' worth.

De Valera Is Hunted As Aides Are Captured

Eamon de Valera

EAMONN De Valera, Spanish-American "President" of the "Irish Republic," who is leading in the guerrilla warfare against the Irish Free State, is said to be closely pursued by Free State troops around Clonmel, near the Tipperary border. Liam Lynch, his chief of staff, regarded as the brains of the insurgents, was shot to death. Countess Markiewicz, Miss MacSwiney, sister of the Lord Mayor of Cork, who died of a hunger strike in an English prison; Count Plunkett and a brother of Lynch were rounded up.

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Chinese Female Names

(BY L. C. ARLINGTON)

In the China Journal of Science and Arts

The purpose of this paper is to give a selected list—by no means complete—of the names of Chinese women. Literary ideas and literary tradition play a great part in their names. They are the accumulated symbolic lore of centuries. It is almost impossible to calculate the allusions, unexpected analogies and picturesque features connected with the names of women which the Chinese have painted for themselves unconsciously.

Many of the names used in ancient days have been discarded in modern times. This is probably due to the evolution of the character—many women in ancient times having masculine names—and to the influence of the various tribal names, such as the inter-mixture of Hsien-pei, semi-Tartar and semi-Annamese names, which also accounts for the difference in language, appearance, customs, culture, and style of dress still noticeable among the Chinese of the different provinces at the present day.

Many of the Chinese Emperors added the captured women of these tribes to their harems; and while it is true that many of the original family names were changed to Chinese characters of the same import, intermarriage was encouraged when many of the original tribal names of the non-Chinese were retained; but as already stated, the Chinese invariably adapted them to their own use.

Women—like men—have their "pet" names; their "big" names; "school" names; "fancy" names; "style"; "pseudonym"; "studio" names; etc. In order better understand this rather complicated subject, let us follow in imagination a young girl from the time she is born until she reaches maturity.

She is first given a Juming, "milk" or "pet" name, taken from some incident connected with her birth. If our girl is born in the first month of spring, her "milk" or "pet" name would be, in all probability, "Yuan ch'un"—"First Moon in Spring." When she is grown up she is given a Taming or "Big" name," which may be Paochu—"Previous Pearl." Should she enter school, she is given a "School" name (Hsueh ming), which may be Yu ch'ing—"Purejade"; she also has her Hao or "fancy" name, which is always synonymous with either her "School" name or "Big" name; and in the above case to connote with Yu ch'ing, her Hao would be, say, Chieh c'hing—"Pure-minded" or "Chaste." She also has her Tzu or "Style," usually after some literary or legendary person, as, for example, Kang wen which was the Hao or Tzu of one of the Cheng Hsuan's slave girls, who was highly educated.

Many again effect a Chai or "Studio" appellation; such as Ch'ing Yun Pieh Shu. "The Green Cloud Retreat," or Lan Hua Ko "Epidendrum Pavilion." The demi-monde, however, would use such presumptuous Chai appellations as Hsiang Ts'ao, "Fragrant Nest," Tsui Hua Wo "Drunken Flowers Retreat." Others again, especially those who are independent and have their own residences, affect what is called a Pieh hao or pseudonym, such as Yin Hung Kuan Chu "The Master of the Lodge wherein Verses are Hummed."

Having now followed our maiden in the matter of names from the time of her birth until she reached maturity, no further explanation is required excepting reference to her Ju ming, "Milk" or "Pet" name. These are highly important, since many of them, especially among the common people are known throughout their lives by no other name. These Ju ming, as a general rule, indicate some peculiarity, defect, incident, or blemish connected with the child herself, or to some good or bad omen connected with the family at the time of her birth. Superstition, as will be seen, also plays an important part in many cases. A girl is usually only known by Ju ming by her own family, relations and playmates, until she reaches the age of ten or twelve, when it is dropped, and a "Big" name given. Daughters—although commonly called a "tile"—are in fact much beloved by their parents; hence, they are often named after some beautiful flower, or the moon, which represent in their minds the height of esthetic beauty.

The Chinese call a certain kind of women Chi Nu, joy girl. The original meaning was "Woman's Trinkets," denoting something of small value; a mere trifle. The original meaning has, however, become lost, and nowadays simply refers to a prostitute. This appellation originated during the Han dynasty when the Emperor Wu Ti established a women's camp for the unmarried troops.

The names of the demi-monde generally consist of three characters; although mostly poetical they have become vulgarised by association. Strictly speaking, they have nothing to do with the subject of our present study, inasmuch as they are not real personal names. A large proportion of such names or appellations can be distinguished by certain characters attached to them: such as Yen chih "Rouge"; Fen t'ao hua "Rouged Peach-Blossom"; Hua yi ch'un "Flower that Welcomes the Spring"; Mei yu hua "Beautiful Jade Ornament"; Pai mou tan "White Peony"; Yueh se hsiang "Moonlight Fragrances"; Hsiao hua hung "Little Pink Peach Blossom" Hua sau pao "Flower of the Four Precious Arts" (i.e., singing, playing "morra," music, and literature). The custom of giving poetical names to this class of women probably accounts for the unpopularity of purely aesthetic ming; which for this reason are not given to respectable women. It is one of the thousand examples of the fact that Chinese similes and metaphors are not of the sort that he who runs may read. And this is particularly will exemplified in the ming or personal names of Chinese women. Because a ming happens to be identical with the name of some flower, bird, or tree, it does not follow that the personal appellation conveys to Chinese imagination ideas resembling those which the corresponding English word would convey, under like circumstances, to our imagination. Of the ming that seem to us especially beautifully dn translations, only a small number are bestowed for aesthetic reasons.

Nor is it correct to suppose, as many persons do, that Chinese girls are usually named after flowers, graceful plants, or other beautiful objects. Aesthetic appellations are in use, but the majority of ming are not esthetic. Some years ago, I collected the personal names of no less than eight hundred students of the Higher Schools for Females from all parts of China, and I found on my list only about eighty possessing esthetic quality. Among them were such names as Yu ju "Jade-Like"; Pao yu "Precious Jade"; Yu yen "Color of Jade"; Ch'i kuang "Beautiful Flawless Jem"; Ya chuan "Elegant and Graceful"; Yu ying "Peerless Jade"; Shu chen "Firm in Virtue"; Hsiu ch'i "Rare Ornament."

Names containing the character shou are names having reference to "long life" not to beauty; and a large number of names with the termination t'ien "Field" are names referring to moral qualities. A large proportion are names expressing moral or mental qualities. Cleverness, deftness, tenderness, kindness, are frequently represented by ming; but appellations implying physical charm, or suggesting esthetic ideals only, are comparatively uncommon. The domestic virtues still occupy in Chinese moral estimate, not only in theory, but in practice, that moral beauty is placed above physical beauty; and girls are usually selected as wives, not for their good looks, but their domestic qualities. As the Chinese proverb has it: "We select a wife for her virtue, a concubine for her beauty."

The Chinese make no distinction between aristocratic and common names. The greatest difficulty in a way of the study of the ming is in translating them. Translated into English, a ming may signify two, three, or more different things. Such a name as ching "Mirror" signals the "Pure-Minded." Hsien signifies "Fairy," "Immortal," etc. Sung "Pine" is an emblem of "Old Age." Many names are of so strange a sort, that it is impssible to discover their meaning without questioning either the bearer or the giver; and often the inquiry proves vain, because the original meaning is not known.

Many names have a religious tendency: such as Ch'eng Huang Pao "Under the Protection of the tutelar Deity;" Fo Yung Pao Under the Protection of Buddha"; Hsien En Tzu "Graciously bestowed by the Immortals"; Kuan Mei "God-Daughter of Kuan Yin," the goddess of Mercy. The above names indicate more or less superstitious fear; it being thought and believed, that so long as they are given the name of some favorite god or goddess, that their lives will be long, and prosperous. Even sons are given girls' names in the belief that the gods will really believe them to be girls, and not bring sickness, injury or death on them. The names of girls that are bought can sometimes be detected by their meaning: one such that I know of is Pa Pai Tiao "Eight Hundred Strings of Cash," she having been bought for that sum, approximately $270.00.

Many girls are named after some incident connected with their birth: hence the name Ah Fan from the name of the sacrifice which took place at the time of her birth. Another was given the curious name of "Sleeve" being because her father being present when she was born, and not having anything handy to wrap her with, used the sleeve of his coat.

Many girls named after some local goddess; and girls supposed to be under the protection of the goddess Yung Jui for example, have the character Yung "Eternal" prefixed to their names. "Long-song" girls frequently retain their original names; but many choose characters representing the period they entered their calling, such as Shih san tan "An Actress at Thirteen."

Many names are chosen by horoscope: at the time of birth should none of the Five Elements, chin metal; mu wood; shui water; huo fire; or t'u earth, appear in her horoscope, a character will be selected in which one of the Five Elements appears.

Homonyms are scarce: I shall mention one or two. A girl named Ah Tsao "Graceful" was the first child born to her parents while they were still young; hence she was called tsao "Early." Some families object to having daughters, and if a girl is born, in order to express their dissatisfaction they call her Ah To signifying "to many." Many characters in names are doubled to express the superlative, as for example: Yuan yuan "Peerless Beauty."

There is also a curious custom called T'o ming tsu signifying "Stealing a Name." A family who has sickly children will adopt the names of the children of a healthy family, hoping that the change in name will bring their children good health also.

Another curious custom is that a defect in the first child born will descend on the remainder of the children, no matter how many of them there may be. A man named Jen, for example, whose first-born (son or daughter) has little or no hair is named Ta t'u tzu "Eldest Bald" the second, third and so on whether bald or not, are called Erh t'u tzu "Second Bald," San t'u tzu "Third Bald" etc. It is certainly strange to hear a girl with a beautiful head of hair called San t'u tzu "Bald the Third"! The Chinese, however knowing the reason for the name, see nothing incongruous about it.

Families without any sons often use the character Ti signifying "son" or "brother" as a suffix to their daughters' names: such as Ling ti "Little Bell Brother." A ti "Loving Brother," Chiao ti "Bewitching Brothers," etc.

Names relating to number are very common, but also very interesting. They may be broadly sub-divided into two classes—names indicating the order or the time of birth, and names of felicitation, such as Ta niang the first child of the family, San niang the third in order of birth, and hsiao nien or lao erh indicates the youngest child of the family born during their old age.

Many children are named after the ages of their grand-parents: therefore, we have such queer names as ch'i shih "Seventy" (years), pa shih "Eighty" (years) given to children who happen to be born during the time a grand-parent celebrates his 70th or 80th birthday. Such names usually range from 60 to 100 years.

Names signifying numbers and ranging from 100 to 10,000 are generally names of felicitation. They express the wish that the bearer may live to a ripe old age, or that her posterity may flourish through the centuries.

Certain places have names peculiar to themselves. At Canton for example, the boat people have a very limited vocabulary, so that the names of the boat-girl do not exceed ten in number.

The names of the maid-servants in Canton are also somewhat different from those in some of the other provinces.

Slave-girls (Muitsai), on the other hand, are usually given the names of flowers; such as Ch'un fa "Spring Flower"; Ch'ao kwai "Autumn Cassia"; Tung mui "Winter Plum." (Hsia, or Ha "Summer" is never used, probably because it rhymes with Hsao or Ha meaning "vile," or "common," etc.)

Fukien also has names peculiar to itself.

In Fukien the prefix I is used instead of Ah as in Canton and several other places. I Nen signifies "The Tender One"; Ch'ien ti "The One who Leads her Little Brother"—that is, looks after him. Lien ti "Joined to Brother." Such a name expresses the wish that a son will be born to the family iro the near future. No more girls wanted!

A modern innovation is that of girls being given School Names somewhat similar to boys.

Names of animals—real or mythical—form another class of ming. They are, however, limited to a few. A name of this kind generally represents the hope that the child will develop some quality of capacity symbolised by the creature after which it is called. The bamboo is an emblem of fidelity and modesty; the willow of gentleness, as well as physical grace; the pine of longevity; the plumflower of virtue; the lily an emblem of grace; and "petal" are esthetic in the true sense.

The evolution of names has been going on almost imperceptibly for ages; and who can venture to predict that within another decade or two, many of a name in present use, picturesque and interesting as it undoubtedly is, will shed its lustre also and become a "thing of the past?"

The new women of China will certainly have something to say regarding the "pet" name—often of an odious meaning—attached to their young daughters, and will invent names more in keeping with the spirit of the times.

As to the names and appellations of the demi-monde, so long as the native newspapers continue to advertise—under a special column—their haunts under such fancy titles as: "Garden of Spring Beauties"; "Garden of Phoenixes and Dragons"; "Turtle-Doves Retreat"; and supplement the same with the names of the fair denizens under such titles as: "Miss Liu, a Fairy of the Moon"; "Miss Chang, the Stately Beauty"; "The Bright Little Night Pearl from Shanghai"; "The Affectionate Love Bird"; etc., and the Gay Quarter as "The Most Famous Flowers (Beauties) of the Four Quarters," just so long will the appellations—with variations—continue to flourish.

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Lafcadio Hearn

Side Lights On His Life In Japan

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW, M.A.; F.R.G.S.

Lacadio Hearn was known to very few men, whether Japanese or American, and this fact puzzled me in 1898. I had, in that year, seen the close of our Spanish War and come from the Philippines to Japan in order to study the great changes that had been wrought since my first visit more than 20 years before. In Tokio was an American poet of distinction, Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Boston; and in our first conversation he disclosed an ardent desire to honor Lafcadio Hearn by a personal call. This in itself was much in my eyes for I, too, am of the Boston breed and was taught to respect those who are well spoken of in our American Athens. But Aldrich had even more in store; nothing less than a set of his complete works, handsomely bound and still further enriched by an autograph dedication.

The poet spoke rapturously of Lafcadio; and, had I been younger or less worldly, I would have looked for some such meeting as made memorable the lifelong friendship of Goethe and Schiller. Aldrich had written to Lafcadio and was expecting an answer from hour to hour. Already he was picturing the intellectual joys of such a meeting—and who could feel otherwise under the circumstances! But post after post arrived and only silence from Lafcadio. Aldrich did not ask me my opinion and, therefore, I did not voice my skepticism in regard to his anticipated joys. But before leaving home I had heard rumors that made me hesitate in regard to a potential meeting with one whose genius was deeply tinctured with eccentricity. We had been of late frequently within the same covers of Harper's Magazine, he treating of old Japan, I, of South Africa and young Holland. Of course I did not suppose he would read my articles, but we of the quill are apt to glance at the table of contents with an eye to competitors in the publishing ring. Aldrich soon wearied of waiting for an epistolary reply, concluded that Lafcadio might be absent and therefore called a jinrikisha and called in person. It was not an easy run for the man-wagon, for Aldrich was portly and he had also a boxful of his complete works.

"NOT AT HOME"

Arrived at the Lafcadio address he was politely informed that the master was not at home—so a card was left and the heavy box returned to the hotel, accompanied by the author. Meanwhile I was guest in the Japanese home of my old friend Toshio Kusaka and learned from him that Lafcadio was not accessible save to students. Maybe I should then have warned Thomas Bailey Aldrich. But could he have credited my tale? Would he not have conjured a miracle for his private benefit? I hesitated, and in that interval, the poet called again; and again the smiling maid answered by the well-worn formula, "not at home!" A less ardent adorer would have let the matter drop, but not so Aldrich, who protested and explained and insisted that there must be some mistake. Did she know who he was? etc., etc. But between the smiling lips came a sentence equivalent to banishment, for our Aldrich was, there and then, told not to come again; for Lafcadio did not wish to see any strangers.

It's a terribly hard thing to be treated as a celebrity, but much harder to be ignored by one. Macaulay tells of an American clergyman who had the audacity to pay him a compliment in Rome—and the clergyman had not been formally presented! We can see our American enthusiast wilting away before the freezing periods of the massive historian. Henry Adams doubtless expected to fall upon the neck of Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa and how many millions of exalted Christians dream of an eternal repose on the bosom of Abraham! Worship your heroes at a distance or collect them on your pet shelf; but think not because they read well that, therefore, they will treat you civilly!

Whoever launched the aphorism that the great man is not so to his valet may have had a Victor Hugo in thought or a Richard Wagner. As a rule methinks that a sweeter lot could hardly be conceived than that of a servant in the home of an Ernest Renan or a Benjamin Franklin where the table talk alone would have been the equivalent of wages, however high. Needless to say I did not expose myself to the disillusion that befell Thomas Bailey Aldrich; but his experience comes to mind now in connection with several minor episodes ignored by more exalted biographers.

LETTER TO HENRY M. ALDEN

One day, methinks a few years later, I found the venerable editor of Harper's Magazine with tears in his voice; and in his hand a letter that moment received from Tokio. Henry M. Alden was of all men the most pure and biblically simple; and when I add that he had for nearly half a century added to his list of admirers whilst rejecting their manuscript by the mile, I have said what should rank him among the earthly saints. Alden was, of course, the busiest of men, but his door was never closed to visitors, however young, and he had the supreme talent of seeking it in others and helping them to cultivate it. Moreover, he found time to listen to his callers and also to write, in his own hand, to innumerable correspondents and his letters never betrayed haste or irritation. Those were the golden days of Harper's—when writers and illustrators met in that spacious office, and no impudent bell boy demanded your card or a written statement of your business.

But Mr. Alden made me sit down and listen to a letter from Lafcadio that was unprintable for its foul abuse and unjust suspicions. Mr. Alden admired the work of Lafcadio and could not understand the sudden storm of anger under whose influence that malevolent message had been dispatched.

On another occasion I spent a night in Montreal with Sir William Van Horne, a man so preeminent as an Empire builder and railway pioneer that one is tempted to forget that he was also a painter of rare merit and a connoisseur of Japanese art. He admired Lafcadio unreservedly and offered him help out of a kind heart. Lafcadio accepted a free passage from Japan to Montreal and back over the Canadian Pacific railway and steamship lines; indeed, I am under the impression that he solicited this favor. Soon, however, Sir William received from Lafcadio a letter similar in tone to the one which had saddened Mr. Alden. No good reason was given for the one letter or the other.

In 1921 I met a scholarly Englishman who was professor in the Buddhist College of Kyoto, which refers, of course, to Edward Lafcadio, and the professor told me this of his own experience. Both were boarding in Yokohama with a family who had been very kind to Lafcadio during his early days in Japan. One evening, as they sat at their evening meal he imagined that the lady of the house shuddered whilst looking at him. Immediately he sprang from his chair, bolted from the house and ever after spoke of this family as bitter enemies. Yet neither Mr. Clarke, nor any other at the table, could find a reason for this violent demonstration.

"TOURIST PAUL PRYS"

Mrs. Wetmore has placed the world under great obligation by publishing his life and correspondence, more particularly his letters to her and to Mitchell MacDonald, of the United States Navy. These letters permit me to suspect an exaggerated amount of shyness if not a morbid aversion to society. At the time Thomas Bailey Aldrich was vainly seeking to kiss the hem of the great master's garment, that master was informing Mitchell MacDonald that he was being so pestered by mere tourist Paul Prys, that he had to slip out by his back entrance in order to evade him. What a picture! The great Boston poet at the front door whilst the one whom he seeks to honor is flying for safety down the back alley. Robert Louis Stevenson climbed out of his window when visitors tracked him to his home in Saranac Lake and an English friend assured me that Mrs. Kipling would sit at the bottom of the stairs with a broom handle when her husband's genius was burning in the upper chamber. Maybe there is exaggeration in the Kipling case, but in general the tale is too true—that authors who have achieved some fame are deemed fair target for the many who call from curiosity, who interrupt a man at his work, who rob him of what is the equivalent of his livelihood—his time.

And what a poor livelihood was that of Lafcadio! In 1903 Lafcadio wrote to Mrs. Wetmore from Tokio, "I would wish never again to write a line about any Japanese subjects. All my work has only resulted in making for me implacable enemies. The problem with me now is simply how I shall be able to live and support my family. Literary work is over. It pays not at all. A book brings me in about $300 after two years of waiting. My last payment on four books (for six months) was $44."

Lafcadio Hearn would have been ranked as an "immortel" had he been born under the Tricolor. Indeed, I doubt if he has more sincere admirers anywhere than in France; for while in Paris this year I was frequently asked in regard to him and his works.

As to Japan itself, his letters to Mrs. Wetmore and to Mitchell MacDonald indicate that he had as few agreeable relations in the land of his adoption as among those who had sought his welfare in the United States. I lectured in 1921 at both of the great Japanese universities with which Lafcadio had had official connection, and met most of the faculty and many alumni; yet few, if any, spoke of him to me; though none said an unkind word.

HEARN AS A PROFESSOR

Lafcadio reveled in the romance of a Japan that was already fading away when first I rambled through her mountains in 1876. He addressed keen-witted students who yearned for English as a tool by which they might break into the world of modern ideas and progress. Lafcadio despised all progress and all modernity. The disciples who clasped his knees and begged for knowledge of a highly complicated Wall Street and Pittsburgh character were inadequately consoled by examples of purest poesy analysed by a medievally minded master of metaphysics. They could not fail to catch the melody of Spenser's "Faery Queen," but in respect of their prospective careers, the English of our own everyday barrister and parliamentarian would have sounded far more musical. The most advanced classes of an English-speaking university, would have looked up with admiration to a past master in the art of dressing lofty though in admirably balanced sentences. But the most advanced classes in a Japanese athenaeum could no more follow the English of Lafcadio than could any Harvard and Yale class understand a modern discourse at the French Academy.

It will remain one of the puzzles for future students in American history—why Lafcadio Hearn should have been permitted to remain in Tokio and whilst a hundred universities in England, Canada, Australia, South Africa and the United States needed just such a genius to animate the dreary dullness of their orthodox academic routine. Lafcadio is of the world's Walhalla—for what nation has not ranked him high; what language has not lent itself to his literary fame. In him was born love of the east and west. His mother was akin to the isles where Sappho sang, and on his father's side was Gypsy lineage sobered by generations of service in the British Army. In youth he knew the extremes of joy and sorrow, wealth and sordid service. His life was lived under three flags, Japanese, American, British. These three flags should ever wave in friendly emulation. May their fiercest contest be to determine which of the three can most adequately honor the memory of their joint product, Lafcadio Hearn.

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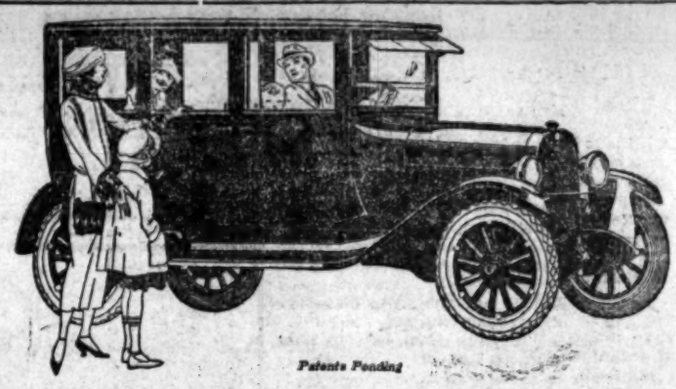

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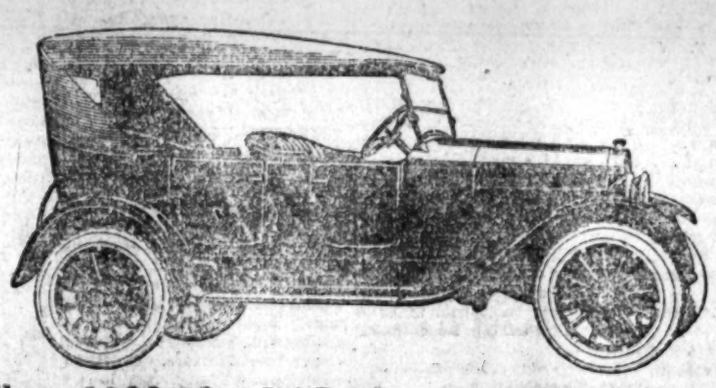

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Weather

Fine and hot weather. Summer monsoon North of the Saddles. The typhoon will continue slowly N.W. wards, over the South of the Formosa Strait. Rough weather between Formosa and Kwangtung. The Carolines typhoon will advance N.W. wards to the South of Guam.

BIRTH

BORN: To Mr. and Mrs. Roland S. Haskell, a girl, Mary Jo. August second. 60984 A.5

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 50; Lessons: Ecclus. iii. 17-29, Phil. iv.; Anthem: "God liveth still," Bach; Hymns 443, 293, 179; Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 51; Lessons: Ecclus. xi. 7-28, Matth. xiii. 24.43; Hymns 290, 535, 301, 273; Preacher: Rev. W. J. Wallace, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen: Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon. At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church.—10.30 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. G. Sparham: Subject: "The Meaning of Prayer;" Chant 36; Hymns 10, 80, 139, 412, 6 p.m., Preacher: Mr. Isaac Mason: Hymns 5, 109, 362, 346. Holy Communion after the evening service.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon: Preacher: Rev. C. F. McRae, B.D.

Community Church.—10 a.m. Communion Service in the Assembly Room of the New American School. 11 a.m. Morning Worship in the Columbia Country Club. (Zikawei Car No. 2 and as far as Route Doumer. The pastor Rev. Clifford Merrill. Drury, will preach. Subject; "Profit or Loss," Text John 16.26. Anthem by the choir: "The Lord is My Shepherd." 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymasium of the new Navy Y.M.C.A., Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. The Rev. Carleton Lacy will preach. Subject: "The Snow Peaks of Tibet." Anthem by the choir: "If with all your heart ye seek Me."

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Mr. George Howell. 6 p.m. by Rev. H. G. Thompson, M.R., B. SC., of Paoping. Children's service in school room at 11 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 o.m. to 12.30 p.m. at 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends.—(Quakers), Shanghai. A meeting for worship will be held at 5 p.m. at No. 12 Jinkee Road, second floor.

America's Great Opportunity

BY H. MORGENTHAU

THE great success of the Austrian loan in America proves conclusively that the American public, including its hard headed investors, is ready to give, in addition to its heartfelt sympathy, its financial assistance to rehabilitate Europe. There is no reason why this Austrian experience should not be applied on a larger scale to any or all of the European countries. The American financiers, having received such enthusiastic approval for their participation in this Austrian enterprise, are undoubtedly now encouraged to assume much greater responsibilities as to any other similar future European loan.

The plan to help Austria or any other European country would never have succeeded if the American people were not ready to put into practical effect their strong humanitarian tendencies to help Europe—especially if such help can be tendered on a sound business basis. The United States is the richest and most powerful Nation in the world. It has reached a point where it must choose one of two paths. It can go on enlarging its domestic prosperity, and further prove the old adage. "To him that hath shall be given." The path will, however, lead it to the inescapable decline which sets in whenever a nation lose the conception of world service; or it can keep alive its spiritual quality by choosing the other path—the broad ideal of human betterment—and by living up to the moral justification of its destiny; but it is already realising that it is not easy to keep on this latter path—a huge modern democracy, possessed of such unlimited human appetites and selfish desires.

The hesitation of the American people during the past few years to seize their opportunity and embark on international policy has been due chiefly to the fear that a few self-seeking leaders in Europe may divert American aid to their own selfish purposes, and strengthen the reaction and the militarism which keeps them in power. This is an exact parallel to the diffidence of the short-sighted rich man, who fears that demagogues and self-appointed leaders may reap the benefit of his contributions to social betterment. It fails to consider the most important factor of all—the appreciation of the masses of the people of true disinterestedness, which was so pathetically shown in the almost reverent respect for America everywhere in the world in the closing years of the war period.

Though slightly clouded at present, that respect still exists; it is America's most profound moral asset in the world. The British Empire enjoys a substantially lesser share of it, yet England is intelligent enough to make use of the moral imponderable whenever it enters its policy, and it has the keenest and most disinterested group of international administrators of any nation, who never fail to let the world understand and appreciate the unselfishness that should be a vital part of far-seeing British imperial policy. The less experienced Government of the United States almost assumes to be ashamed of its idealism, and has repeatedly reminded the world that it does not deserve the American reputation for enlightenment and disinterestedness. With the masses, however, nothing can ever destroy the eternal hope that the American people, whatever any American government does, will finally prove to be their friends. On this spirit of kinship and common idealism the expectations of the new world after the war inevitably rested, and still validly remains. The only question to be asked is by what means America shall rise to its opportunity.

I have the greatest sympathy with the campaigns of education and propagation which are endeavoring to secure an early decision from America to go into the League of Nations. The League is functioning, and the United States will eventually joint it, but pro-League campaigners should remember that the present Senate is so constituted that this country will be unable to start actual negotiations on this subject until after March 4, 1925. Until that time it is necessary to seek other means of administrative and financial assistance to Europe. Fortunately, there are ways on which practical men of all parties can concentrate at the present moment, with very considerable hopes of success. Especially, there is the way I indicated at the opening of this article, the firm initiation of a financial and economic conference, as great a conference in its world opprotunity for service and in its diplomatic consequence as the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament itself.

The spade work for this conference has already been done. The Department of State is virtually committed to it, and let us hope that Secretary Hughes will soon take the necessary steps to make it a fact. The International Chamber of Commerce at Rome showed that European business men heartily welcome it.

(Continued on Page 13)

OKLAHOMA: Low Jacks And The Crooked Game

BY BURTON RASCOE

Politics in Oklahoma are, if anything, not much more corrupt than they are, say, for instance, in the city of Boston. The economic parity in Oklahoma is, if anything, not much more out of balance than it is, say, for instance, in the city of New York. The averages of literacy and intelligence in Oklahoma are little lower than they are, say, for instance, in the city of Chicago. The difference is that whereas in these great urban communities one may easily live in comfortable ignorance of the socio-economic condition that sustains one, there is in the State of Oklahoma no city large enough to conceal the hideous aspect of its fundamental organisation. The sinister and discomforting skeleton is not only devoid of all the draperies, rouge, rice powder, and mascara of civilisation; it is not even presentably filled out with the fat and tissue of human illusions.

It is not that Oklahomans are men and women set aside as an especially enigmatic exhibit in the mysterious way God moves His wonders to perform. They only seem so. That is because the State is so young and unpopulous as never to have acquired a social fabric with a nap of culture: it is a haphazard homespun every thread of whose woof is visible. An Oklahoman knows, if he keeps his eyes open at all, everything that is going on about him and he knows that it is not conducive to respect and solicitude for his fellowmen. It is the worst possible place for an idealist and, since most people of normal intelligence and decent instincts are weighted in adolescence with the impedimenta of illusions, they either shed their burden and become Oklahomans or shake the State's dust from their feet at the first opportunity. As a result the Oklahoma towns and citis are constantly being drained of their young and vigorous blood, blood which might redeem them from the mental, moral, and spiritual torpor into which, since statehood, they have fallen. Even in the larger towns such as Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Okmulgee, and Shawnee, the population, on the whole, is transient. People come and go in them with such rapidity that it is often difficult for one to discover a familiar face in the streets after a few years' absence. Only those who are anchored by real estate and resignation remain.

The reason is fairly obvious. Oklahoma has been, from the first, a boomer State, even before it was a State—when old Oklahoma Territory was first thrown open to settlers. It was peopled largely by land gamblers instead of home seekers. Like other boomer States, since the days of the California and through the Alaska gold rushes, Oklahoma was, when it first attracted attention, the goal not of people who wished to till the land, build homes, and develop a commonwealth on secure foundations, but of people who wanted to get rich suddenly and with as little effort as possible. That was the situation before oil was discovered in the State and that discovery intensified rather than diminished preexisting conditions. The State's cattle and agricultural resources are hardly more than self-sustaining, much less exploitable; but this fact did not prevent the land gamblers from inflating prices out of all proportion to the value of the land's increment. Towns, like Lawton, sprang up overnight with populations of 15,000 or more, on absolutely arid land, unfit even for grazing. They died out, of course, when the inhabitants discovered they could not live solely by trading real estate among themselves. In other towns, like Oklahoma City, more advantageously situated, on intersecting railway main lines and in reasonably productive districts, the boomer spirit was equally disastrous. Such towns were not permitted to grow normally. Their population figures were distorted into an aspect of metropolitanism and the optimistic real-estate boomers set about making the towns live up to these false figures. They sold bonds and erected skyscrapers for which they had no use, and these buildings sometimes remained vacant for years. They sold stock and erected great meat packing, canning, tanning, and other industries which seldom got farther than buildings and equipment when bankruptcy revealed the enterprises as plain financial swindles, fostered often enough by local chambers of commerce to attract immigrants and sell them real estate. One naturally asks how it was that plain, common foresight did not tell the business men in communities where such things were going on that crashes and depression were bound to follow; but the answer is that there were almost never in these communities any business men in any acceptable use of that term, no business men mindful of the credit system, contented with a legitimate margin of profit, careful of future security; they were boomers, eager to make their immediate pile even at the cost of their established residences, store and reputations, and skip elsewhere. They took chances, that is all; they gambled, because the State has been from the first one vast roulette wheel played by adventurers from other States.

True enough, it has its farmers who bear the burden of producing the food, its manual laborers, small shopkeepers, clerks, and other accretions of industrialism which give some semblance of a permanently organised society; but behind them all is the gambling spirit producing probably the vulgarest low comedy offered anywhere under the name of democratic government. Where else is afforded a spectacle similar to this: The theft by night of the State papers from the Capitol in Guthrie by automobile bandits from Oklahoma City who sped back and established the State capital in the Lee-Huckins hotel; the indictment of a governor and a State bank examiner for graft arising from false statements of solvency of banks under State supervision; the emptying of the State prison overnight by a lieutenant governor who held the reins of government for a few hours in the absence of the governor and issued pardons at so much a head; all the important State officials selected by a lawyer for a great oil corporation, to whom they are in debt for campaign expenses incidental to their jobs and for whose laws and political wishes they are merely the agents and office boys; graft so prevalent and inalienable feature of State government that the only citizens who are not partaking of it are the stupid or unlucky?

Let us consider for a moment the history of a State in which such a spectacle is possible. When the western part of the territory which the United States Government had reserved as a haven for the Indians who had been driven out of the other States was thrown open to land grabbers, certain portions were designated as Indian reservations and as school land. The remainder, up to a stated number of acres, was his who first staked it out as a claim. The west and southwest were suitable only for cattle raising; the northern and northeastern sections were soon a rich grain-producing region, yielding wheat, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa, and milo maize. The central, eastern, and southern section of the territory were given over to cotton, corn, alfalfa, and potatoes. There was coal to be mined near El Reno, Oklahoma City, and Guthrie. At first, except in the extremely fertile districts, there were extensive ranches and cattle ranges, acquired by the enterprising, and these were in due time fenced off and converted into small farms. Settlers out of the bleak hills and rocks of Arkansas, the dry prairies of Kansas and Texas, the swamps of Louisiana, and the barren lands of southern Missouri came through in covered wagons, prepared to establish homes. They found that the better portions of the land had already got into the hands of people who were holding them for speculation—town residents, bankers, real-estate operators. To acquire land one had either to pay a whooping price for it or marry an Indian woman. This latter method was a favorite one with a great many who were not already burdened with a family. Each adult Indian woman had 160 acres in her own right, as a government land grant, and for each child she should have there would be additional grants of 160 acres. At first there was also a government allotment of money to full-blooded Indians and to such children as they bore. This proved an allurement not only to a great many white men but to Negroes as well, and as a consequence black and white squaw men and their progeny came into possession of such desirable lands as had not already fallen into the clutches of speculators and land operators.

There was established then almost from the first an agricultural caste system, divided into landowners, tenant farmers and share-croppers. Less than 30 percent of the farmers of the State own the land they work. The landowners rarely live on the land they own. They rent it to tenant farmers or leave its yield to the industry and intelligence of the share-croppers. A tenant farmer has his own teams and implements, cows, hogs, and chickens; he undertakes to till the land, pay for the extra farm labor, and market the crops. If he does not rent outright he pays over to the landlord a stated share of the gross proceeds on the farm for the year. The share-cropper is among the most pitiable of human beings. He owns nothing whatever except the clothes on his back. He usually has a wife and numerous children. These, and his own bodily strength, are his assets. The landlord provides him with a house in which to live, teams and implements with which to work, and, often enough, an advance of money for food while he is laying in the crops. He and his wife and children perform the labor in the fields and get in return a fraction of the yield of the crops.

The only way he knows of meeting the situation is that of voting the straight Democratic ticket if the Republicans happen to be in office, or of electing Republicans if the administration is Democrats. Republicans, and the others, roughly classified as Reds. Without differentiation he includes among the Reds: socialists, anarchists, syndicalists, I. W. W.s, Catholics, Jews, pacifists, labor unionists, atheists, and what not. If he is a Republican it is conceivable to him that a man may be a Democrat without being a menace to the community, or if he is a Democrat he will concede that a man may be a Republican and still be only misinformed politically; but it is not conceivable to him that a man may be neither a Democrat nor a Republican and still hold a shred of honor. The most persistently and mercilessly exploited human being in the country, he is the most zealous and intractable upholder of the politico-economic system that exploits him. Let him hear that some other share-cropper as illiterate as himself has been converted to socialistic doctrines and he will help his fellow Ku Klux Klaners that might give the poor wretch a tar bath and a coat of chicken feathers. He will not suffer for a moment anything that threatens his privilege of being mulcted.

Although the State has the most rigid banking laws, bringing all banks under State or Federal supervision, most banks in all but the larger cities are not banks at all; they are the offices of a group of men whose principal business is real-estate speculation, horse-trading, and mortgage foreclosing. Their depositors are not farmers; they have nothing to deposit. The bank officials are their own depositors who lend their money out at usurious rates. The State usury law limits the interest rate to 7 percent. But this is the way it works. Farmer Brown has a span of mules worth in the market $650 and farm implements worth a couple of hundred dollars more. He needs $200 for food and for the salary of farm hands to tide him over until he has finished bringing in his crop. Early in the season he has already mortgaged his crop at the bank for the money necessary to live on while he is planting his crop. He applies for a loan of $200, giving as security a mortgage on his mules and implements. He receives $175 in cash and is obliged to sign a note promising to pay back $200 at 7 percent. In other words, $25 in interest is collected from him before he gets his money. The amount subtracted from the original loan varies according to the pressure of the farmer's need and the negotiability of his securities. Sometimes the amount deducted from a loan of $100 is as much as $30. If he invokes the usury law (as some poor devils have done) he is blacklisted by every bank in the State and thereafter cannot borrow a cent, no matter what security he has to offer. If his crops fail or if the market price for his produce does not enable him to pay off his note or notes at the bank and he is

(Continued on Page 13)

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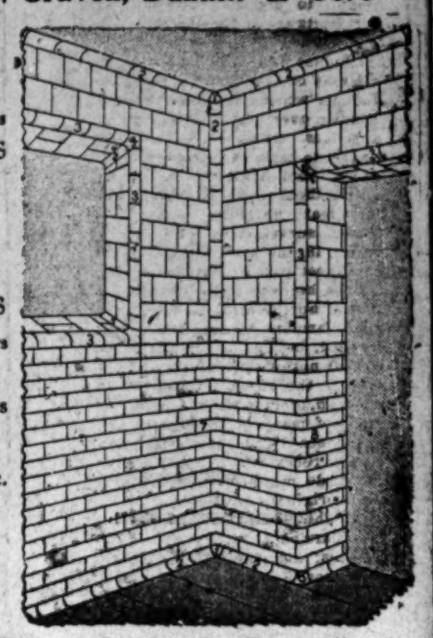

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OKLAHOMA: Low Jacks And The Crooked Game

(Continued from Page 12)

unable to dig up more security, the mortgage is foreclosed.

A generous national government reserved the most fertile sections of the country for those Indians which it had hopes of making over into good and industrious citizens. It had been unable to tame the Apaches, Comanches, and Arapahoes, so it permitted them to die out of boredom in great numbers, under the armed surveillance of Federal troops in the arid regions of the southwest part of the State. The Osages, heirs to fertile broadlands in the northcentral section, and good farmers by inclination and training, became, proverbially, the richest nation, per capita, on the face of the globe. Discovery of oil upon their lands and upon the lands of many of the Creeks and Cherokees (who had been granted nice rocky hills to roam around in) made millionaires of many of these original citizens of the country. The Seminoles and Creeks intermarried freely with the Negroes, and the Potfawottomies, Shawnees, Sacs and Foxes, and Cherokees intermarried equally freely with the whites. The Cherokees had a language and even a literature of their own; but with rare exceptions the Indians have not taken cordially to the blessings of the civilisation which has been offered them. The Apaches, Comanches, and Arapahoes actively resented it as long as they were numerous, and even after they were shut up in stockades they occasionally broke out and scalped a few settlers. The Osages and the mixed breed Seminoles, Pottawottomies, Cherokees, Shawnees, and Creeks tilled their land, or had it tilled for them, and complied in some degree to the customs of the whites; but the full-blooded Indians, even of the younger generation, have consistently refused to embrace white culture. They live in tribal communities; they wear their beads, moccasins, and blankets; they hold such ceremonial dances as the government will permit them (they are denied the privilege of the war dance); and they allow themselves to be cheated out of their land by the enterprising whites. Under the Federal law, an Indian may dispose of his inherited land, but not of his original allotment, when he has reached the age of twenty-one. Knowing this, in every county seat in the State, land sharks literally sit around on the doorsteps of the county buildings waiting for old Indians to die and young ones to come to the age of twenty-one. These sharks know how much land each Indian can dispose of, what it is worth at the current land valuation, the date of the Indian's birth, his guardian, and his personal disposition.

Here is a typical instance of what goes on every month in a dozen different counties. The two leading bankers, which is to say the leading land sharks, in rival towns had their eye on the property of an Indian who had 800 acres of bottom land, worth at the lowest estimate $300 an acre as prices go. Two weeks before the youth's birthday one of them stole a march on the other, invited the boy on a trip, took him to Chihuahua, Mexico, got him drunk, showed him a riotous time in the redlight district, crossed the border back into the State on his birthday, had the deeds drawn up for him to sign, giving him $8,000 in cash for $240,000 worth of property, got his signature, and rushed the deed through the probate court the next day.

So much, in sketch, for the productive complexion of the State exclusive of its bonanza of gas, oil, and coal—a comparatively recent discovery, and already, according to many expert estimates, a source of wealth that is rapidly being exhausted. The general features attending the discovery of oil in the Tulsa-Sapulpa and Ada-Ardmore districts do not differ in essentials from the turn of events such a discovery brings about in every State. There was, of course, the rush of adventurers, oil promoters, highjackers (an oil-region term for murderous robbers), laborers, and camp followers. Until Tulsa amassed a wealth in its local banks which compared favorably with that of St. Louis and Kansas City it was like most of the smaller oil towns now, a gay and lawless community, with gambling houses running wide open, a redlight district in full blaze, moonshine whiskey readily obtainable throughout the periods of senatorial, State, and national dryness, and the frenzied excitement prevailing which is always a concomitant of sudden visions of wealth. Millionaires were made overnight, and men and women who had until yesterday toiled barefooted in the fields trying to wrest a meager living from the sandy and rocky soil suddenly found themselves in possession of incomes from oil leases amounting to thousands of dollars a week.

This sudden acquisition of unexpected wealth on the part of illiterate white settlers had its comic aspect: they knew but two or three ways of spending it—buying high-priced and luxurious automobiles and tearing them up on the rocky roads, only to buy new ones; chartering special cars for a trip to Niagara Falls or to Washington; and buying diamonds. They tell of a wealthy Osage who inspected the cars for sale in Oklahoma City and found nothing to please him until he chanced upon a white hearse, which he purchased forthwith. This vision and fact of sudden, immense wealth has also its tragic side. The farmers, the normal producers of the State, live buoyed up by the hope that some day oil will be discovered on their land. Meanwhile they persist in the most backward agricultural methods obtaining in any State in the Union, and market their produce through the most inefficient and wasteful channels of middlemen and profiteers it is possible to imagine.

Within the last year the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, a sort of farmers' union, has been perfecting a co-operative scheme for marketing and warehousing which may check some of the losses the farmer ordinarily sustains in the disposal of his cotton. Another part of the plan of the association is to limit the acreage in cotton to prevent overproduction. I was privy to one such agreement by the assembled farmers of one county. The following spring every single one of them increased his cotton acreage by at least a third, on the theory that every one else would decrease his acreage, the price of cotton would go up, and he would be the gainer. There was an excess of cotton produced throughout the country that year; the price slumped, and these men who had solemnly agreed to cut their production and raise corn for their stock and potatoes and other vegetables fr themselves all but starved.

After such a demonstration of stupidity and covetousness, such a general indifference to the common weal, one grows skeptical of any profound change for the better in the source of wealth, the land; and this skepticism is deepened by the knowledge that, so long as reports come from time to time that another well has been sunk by oil-stock promoters, hope will spring eternal in the farmer's breast that he will not have to plant either cotton or corn; so he sinks back in sloth and squalor, living principally upon cornbread, salt pork, and sorghum molasses—a diet so preponderatingly of corn that pellagra epidemics spread through the State every year and children, who by all rules of hygiene should wax strong in the fresh quiet and pure food of the farm, are emaciated, rickety, weak, and sallow, easy preys to malaria, tuberculosis, and pneumonia. This because the mass of the farmers are at once so poor and so greedy that they do not keep cows, and the bulk of such eggs and chickens as they raise they sell in the town markets. There are plenty of schools, good schools for these children to go to; belief in education amounts in Oklahoma to a superstition. The State is heavily burdened with school taxes; a great portion of the land of the State is reserved as a source of income for the maintenance of schools; and there is in force a modification of the Indiana school system which offers probably as fine a public means of education as is to be found in any State. But the physique and minds of the bulk of the farmers' children are stunted by malnutrition; and education in the towns and cities only leads the young men and women to a disenchantment and disgust with a social-political and economic scene from which they are glad enough to escape.

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

A Treasure-Trove of Humor From His Newly Discovered Newspaper Writings

A MATTER OF DIRECTION

"DO you mean to tell me," gasped the horrified gentleman from Boston, "that this man you speak of was shot and killed at a meeting of your debating society, and by the presiding officer himself, during the discussion of a question, simply because he arose and made a motion that was considered out of order?"

"He certainly was, Sir," said the colonel.

"This is simply awful," said the traveler. "I must make a note of this occurrence so that the people of my state can be apprised of the dreadful lawlessness that prevails in this section—a man shot down and killed at a social and educational meeting for the infringement of an unimportant parliamentary rule. It is awful to contemplate."

"That's whatever," said the colonel reflectively. "It is for a fact. But you might state, in order to do justice to our community town, which is, as it were, the Athens of Texas, that the motion made by the deceased was in the direction of his hip pocket.

NOTHING TO SAY

"You can tell your paper," the great man said.
"I refused an interview.
I have nothing to say on the question, sir
Nothing to say to you."

And then he talked till the sun went down
And the chickens went to roost:
And he seized the coat of the poor news man
And never his hold he loosed.

And the sun went down and the moon came up,
And he talked till the dawn of day;
Though he said, "on this subject mentioned by you,
I have nothing whatever to say."
And down the reporter dropped to sleep,
And flat on the floor he lay;
And the last he heard was the great man's words: "I have nothing at all to say."

UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

There was an old colored preacher in Texas who was a great admirer of the Rev. Sam Jones. One Sunday he determined to drop his old style of exhorting the brethern, and pitch hot shot plump into the middle of their camp after the manner so successfully followed by the famous Georgia evangelist.

After the opening hymn had been sung, and the congregation led in prayer by a worthy deacon, the old preacher laid his spectacles on his Bible, and led out straight from the shoulder.

"My dearly belubbed," he said, "I have been preaching 'to you fo' mo' dan five years, and de grace ob God hab failed to percolate in yo' obstreperous hearts. I hab never seen a mere on'nery lot dan dis belubbed congregation. Now dar is Sam Wadkins in de fo' th bench on de left. Kin anybody show me a no' counter, trashier, low downer buck nigger in dis community? Whar does the chicken feathers come from what I seen in his back yard dis maw nin? Kin Brodder Wadkins rise and explain?"

Brother Wadkins sat in his pew with his eyes rolling and breathing hard, but was taken by surprise and did not respond.

"And dar is Elder Hoskins, on de right. Everybody knows he's er lying, shiftless, beer drinking bum. His wife supports him takin' in washin.' What good is de blood of de Lamb done for him? Wonder if he thinks dat he kin keep a loafin' round in de kitchen ob de New Jerusalem?"

Elder Hoskins, goaded by these charges, rose in his seat, and said:

"Dat reminds me ob one thing. I doesn't remember dat I hab ebber worked on de county road fur thirty days down in Bastrop county fur stealing a bale of cotton."

"Who did? Who did?" said the parson, putting on his spectacles and glaring at the elder. "Who stole dat cotton? You shet yo' mouf, niggah, fo! I come down dah and bust you wide open."

After this interlude of passionate self-defense, the parson continued:

"I see Bill Rodgers ober dar, who am 'known to hab loaded dice fur playin' craps, and he neber pays a cent fur what his family eats. De Lawd am shore gwine ter smote him in de neck. De judgment ob de Spirit am gwine ter rise up and call him down."

Bill Rodgers stood up and put his thumbs in the armholes of his vest. "I could name, sah," he said, "a certain party who was run off ob Colonel Yancy's fahm fo' playin' seben up wid marked cya'ds, ef I choosed to."

"Dat's annudder lie," said the preacher, closing his Bible and turning up his cuffs. "Look out Bill Rodgers, I'm comin down dar to you."

The preacher got out of his pupit and made for Bill, but Sam Wadkins and Elder Hoskins came quickly to Bill's assistance. Then the rest of the brothers and sisters jointed in and the flying hymn books and the sound of ripping clothes testified to the fact that the Sam Jone's style of preaching did not go in that particular church.

America's Great Opportunity

(Continued from Page 12)

and that American business men, in full and representative strength at that conference, are ready to have the United States take the lead. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its recent annual meeting in the City of New York, cordially and unstintingly approved of such a course. Why is nothing being done? Perhaps the success of the Austrian loan, which showed with what instant success a sound plan for international rehabilitation is met in America, will arouse the Government from its lethargy, and remind it that only a commanding American leadership can cope with the increasingly critical and perilous situation abroad.

Is it because America is so engrossed in its own prosperity that it is becoming harder every day to think of the slough of despond and of the precarious economic structure of Europe? Bunyan in "Pilgrim's Progress" showed for all time that the slough of despond in which some men, as deserving as others, are forced to live exerts a pernicious effect on the Good Man's life—if Americans think of themselves in such exalted terms. The truth is that America, like the rich man's house, is on a hill. It is in full view of mankind, and the very vital essence which keeps its own life going, to say nothing of the very good will of the rest of the world with which it must live and with which its economic fortunes are bound up, obliges it to lend a helping hand in time of stress. America's colleges, its great foundations, its far-reaching instrumentalities for private foreign assistance and religious enterprise, are rooted in a fundamental of disinterestedness which has convinced the world notwithstanding all its amazing acquisitiveness and prosperity, that the American heritage is a free and liberal benefit for mankind. Its failure to live up to that reputation will be not its own, but mankind's greatest tragedy, and its justification of it is still America's magnificent opportunity.

If you listen to the teachings of affliction the first time it visits you it may not have occasion to call again.

Any man who is smart enough to make a political leader is capable of earning an honest living if he wants to.

The average man dislikes to give up his seat in a crowded car to a woman because he is afraid she will think that he is trying to flirt with her.

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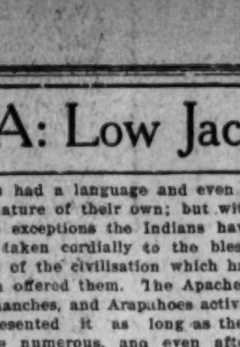

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Famous Author Describes Earth Pounded From Under Defender's Feet And Men Meeting Death In Platoons

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

The outstanding wonder that any one in the salient should be alive at all is not referred to in the diary. Men who watched the shape of that cape of death, raked by incessant airplanes and cross-cut by gun fire that fell equally from the flanks and, as it seemed, the very rear, sometimes speculated, as did the French in the livelier hells of Verdun, how long solid earth itself could hold out against the upheavals of the attack. Flesh and blood could endure—that was their business—but the ground on which they stood did not abide. As one man said:

"It 'ud flee away in lumps under the sole of your foot, till there was no rest anywhere."

The battalion's billets and headquarters at Poperinghe were suddenly, on April 11 (1916) shelled just as the battalion was going into line at Ypres. The filing began almost with a jest. The regimental chaplain was taking confessions, as is usual before going up, in Poperinghe Church when the building rocked to bursts of big stuff obviously drawing nearer. He turned to open the confessional slide, and smelled gas—chlorine beyond doubt. While he groped wildly for his war helmet in the dusk, the penitent reassured him.

"It's all right, Father. I've been to divisional gas school today. That smell's off my clothes."

PADRE SERVES UNDER FIRE

Relieved, the padre went on with his duties to an accompaniment of glass falling from the windows, and when he came out, found the porch filled with a small crowd, who reported:

"Lots of men hit in an ambulance down the road."

Thither ran the padre to meet a man crazy with terror whom a shell-burst had flung across the street, half-stripped and blackened from head to foot. He was given absolution, became all of a sudden vehemently sick and dropped into stupor. Next, on a stretcher, an Irish guardsman crushed by a fallen wall, reported for the moment as "not serious." As the priest turned to go, for more wounded men were being borne up through the dark, the lad was taken by a violent hemorrhage. Supreme unction at once his need.

DOCTOR LURKS IN WOODS

Captain Woodhouse, R.A.M.C., the regimental doctor, appeared out of the darkness, wounded in the arm and shoulder, his uniform nearly ripped off him, and very busy. He had been attending a wounded man in a house near headquarters when a shell burst at the door, mortally wounding the patient, killed one stretcher-bearer outright and seriously wounded two others. The padre, dodging shells en route, dived into the cellars of the house where he was billeted for the sacred elements, went back to the wayside dressing station, found a man of the Buffs, unconscious but evidently a Catholic (for he carried a scapular sewed in his tunic), anointed him, and—the visitation having passed like a thunder storm—trudged into Ypres unworried by anything worse than casual machine gun fire, and set himself to find some sufficiently large sound cellar for battalion mass next morning. The battalion followed a little after and went underground in Ypres—headquarters and a company in the Carmelite Convent, two companies in the solid brick and earth ramparts that endure to this day, and one in the cellars of the Rue de Malines.

HALF PLATOON KILLED

It was the mildest of upheavals—a standard-pattern affair noted by any one, but it serves to show what a priest's and a doctor's duties are when the immediate heavy silence after a shell burst, that seems so astoundingly long, is cut by the outcries of wounded men, and the two hurry off together, stumbling and feeling through the dark, till the electric torch picks up some dim, veiled outline or hideously displays the wounds on the body they seek.

There is a tale of half a platoon among whom a heavy gas shell dropped as they lay in the flank of a cutting beside the road. Their platoon commander hurried to them, followed by the sergeant, calling out to know the extent of the damage. No one replied. The question was repeated. Then: "Speak up when the officer's askin'," cried the scandalised sergeant. But even that failed. They were all dead where they lay, and, human nature being what it is, the sergeant's word became a joke against him for many days after.

Men cannot live in extreme fear for more than a very limited time. Normal little interests save them; so while they lay in cellars by candle-light at Ypres and worked stealthily at night, the battalion found time to make a most beautiful Irish star, four feet across, of glass and pounded brick from the rubbish of the convent garden. It was a work of supererogation, accomplished while cleaning up the billets, which drew favorable notice from high authorities. . . .

Every battalion, too, had its own version of the famous war song which claims that they themselves were in the front line with their best friends of the moment immediately behind them, but that, when they went to look for such-and-such a battalion with whom they were un-friends for the moment, they were blessed (or otherwise) if they could find them. . . .

VERDUN UNTIL IN FIRE

Meanwhile Verdun had been in the fire since February, there was no sign of the attacks on it weakening, and France and the world looked uneasily at that dread point of contact where men and stuff consumes as the carbon of arc light consumes in the current. It was time that England should take the strain, even though her troops were not fully trained or her guns yet free to spend shells as the needs of the war demanded. What had gone before was merely the initial deposit on the price of national unpreparedness; what was to come no more than a first installment. It was vital to save Verdun; to so hold the enemy on the Western front that he could not send too much help to his Eastern line or his Austrian allies, who lay heavy on the Italian army; most vital, to kill as many Germans as possible.

The main strength, the actual spine of the position, so far as the British front was concerned, was some twenty-five miles of high ground forming the watershed between the Somme and the rivers of southern Belgium, which ran, roughly, from Maricourt in the south, where our line joined the French, to Gomiecourt in the north. Here the enemy had sat untroubled for two years, looking down upon France and daily strengthining himself. His trebled and quadrupled lines of defense, worked for him by his prisoners, ran below and along the flanks and on the tops of 500-foot downs.

DEATH LURKS IN WOODS

Some of these were studded with close woods, deadlier even than the fortified villages between them; some cut with narrowing valleys that drew machine gun fire as chimneys draw drafts; some opening into broad, seemingly smooth slopes, whose every haunch and hollow covered sunk forts, carefully placed mine fields, machine gun pits, gigantic quarries, enlarged in the chalk, connecting with systems of catacomb-like dugouts and subterranean works at all depths, in which brigades could lie till the fitting moment. Belt upon belt of 50-yard deep wire protected these points, either directly or at such angles as should herd and hold up attacking infantry to the fire of veiled guns. Nothing in the entire system had been neglected or unforeseen, except knowledge of the nature of the men who in due time should wear their red way through every yard of it.

Neither side attempted to conceal their plans. The work of our airmen would have been enough to have warned the enemy what was intended, even had his own men overlooked the immense assembly of troops and guns in a breadth of country that had been remodeled for their needs, above ground and below. Our battalions in the salient, where the unmolested German airplanes bombed them, knew well enough that, in the phrase of the moment, "everything had gone South," and our listening posts in the front line round Ypres could tell fairly well when a German "demonstration" was prompted by natural vice or orders to cover a noisy withdrawal of their guns in the same direction. It did not need placards in English, "Come on, we are ready for you!" which were hoisted in some of the German trenches on the Somme front to make men wiser than they had been for weeks past.

VETERANS INCURIOUS

Side by side with this elaborate and particular knowledge plus a multitude of camp rumors even more circumstantial, was the immense incuriousness that always exists in veteran armies. Fresh drafts would pour out from England filled with vain questions and the hope of that immediate "open warfare" so widely advertised, to be told they would know all about it when their turn came, and that, meantime, deep trenches were not bad things after all. When they had looked for a little on the full face of war they were content to copy their elders and ask no questions. They understood it was to be a wearing-out battle. Very many men had already been worn out and cast aside in the mere detail of preparation, in building the light and broad-gauge railways of supply and the roads beside them; in fetching up and installing timber, hutments, hangars, telephones, hospitals, pipe lines for water and the thousand other necessities of mechanical war. As it happened for individuals, so, they knew, would it be with the battalions, brigades and divisions of all the armies that General Rawlinson on July 1 moved up against that fortress of a whole countryside, called in history "The Somme."

And while that storm gathered and broke, the battalion went on with its horrible necessary work in the salient till the hour should come for it and its division to be cast into the furnace and be used up with the rest.

BAND ARRIVES

The regimental band arrived from England for a three-months' tour. The officer who accompanied it wore a wound stripe—the very first which the battalion collectively had ever seen—and men wondered whether wound stripes would become common and how many one might accumulate. It was removed from the officer by laughing friends as a matter something too suggestive in present company, and the band played in the still warm evenings, while the dust of feet going Sommeward rose and stretched unbroken along the Doullens-Albert pave. Here the very tree holes, before they began to be stripped and splintered by shell fire, were worn and rubbed beneath the touch of men's shoulders and gnawed by the halting horses.

The King came on August 9 to visit the division. Special arrangements were impossible, so bombing assault practice went on, while the officers of the battalion were presented to him "in the orchard where the messes were pitched." He made no orations, uttered no threats against his enemies, nor guaranteed the personal assistance of any tribal god. His regiments merely turned out and cheered the inconspicuous car as long as they could see it. But there is a story that a Frenchman, an old Royalist, in whose wood some officers had rigged a temporary hut, of which he lightly disapproved, withdrew every claim and complaint on the promise that the chair in which the King of England had sat should be handed over to him, duly certificated. Which was done . . .

By this date, April 11, 1916, the battle of the Somme was six weeks old, and our troops had eaten several—in some places as much as five or six—thousand yards deep into the area. Two main attacks had been delivered—that of July 1, which had lasted until the 14th, and that of the 14th, which went on till the end of the month. From Serre to Ovillers-la-Boiselle the Germans' front stood fast; from Ovillers-la-Boiselle to the junction with the French armies at Hardecourt, the first tremendous system of their defense had been taken literally a few score yards at a time, trench by trench, village by village, quarry by quarry and copse by copse, lost, won and held again from three to eight or nine times. A surge forward on some part of the line might succeed in making good a few hundred yards of gain without too heavy loss. An isolated, attack, necessary to clear a bank or to struggle toward some point of larger command, withered under enormous far concentrations of enemy guns, even as the woods withered to snapped, charred stickage. At every step and turn, hosts of machine guns at ground level swept and shaved the forlorn landscapes; and when the utmost had been done for the day, the displaced Germans seemed always to occupy the crest of some yet higher down.

Villages and woods vanished in the taking; were stamped into, or blown out of the ground, leaving only their imperishable names. So, in the course of inconceivable weeks, fell Mametz and the ranked woods behind it. Contalmaison, Montauban and Caterpillar Wood, Bernafay, Trones Wood, Longueval and the fringe of Delville (even then a charnel house among shattered stumps), both Bazentins and Pozieres of the Australians. The few decencies and accommodations of the old settled trench life were gone; men lived as best they could in the open among eternal shell holes and mounds of heaped rubbish that were liable at any moment to be dispersed afresh; under constant menace of gas, blinded with the smoke screens of local attacks and beaten down from every point of the compass either by enemy fire, suddenly gathered and loosed, or that of their own heavies searching from miles off, some newly cleared hollow or skyline of the uplands where the troops lay indistinguishable from the skinned earth.

DIVISIONS DECIMATED

Battalions, brigades and division went into the fight, were worn down in more or in less time, precisely as the chance of the ground either screened or exposed them for a while to the fire blasts. Sometimes it was only a matter of hours before what had been a brigade ceased to exist—had soaked horribly into the ground. The wastage was brought down and back across the shell holes as well as might be, losses were made good, and with a half, two-thirds or three-quarters, new drafts, the original battalion climbed back to its task. While some development behind the next fold of land was in progress or brought to a standstill, they would be concerned only with the life and death geography of the few hundred yards immediately about them or those few score yards over which profitable advances could be made. A day, even an hour, later the use and value of their own hollow or ridge might be altogether abolished. What had been a hardly won foothold would become the very pivot of a central attack or subside into a sheltered haven of refure, as the next dominating ridge or lap of the large-boned French landscape was cleared. Equally suddenly, even while the men thanked God for their respite, German batteries or a suddenly pushed forth chain of German machine guns would pound or spray their shelter into exposed torment once more.

As one philosopher of that unearthly epoch put it some time afterward:

"We was like fleas in a blanket, ye'll understand, seein' no more than the next nearest wrinkle. But Jerry and our Generals, ye'll understand, they kept us hoppin."

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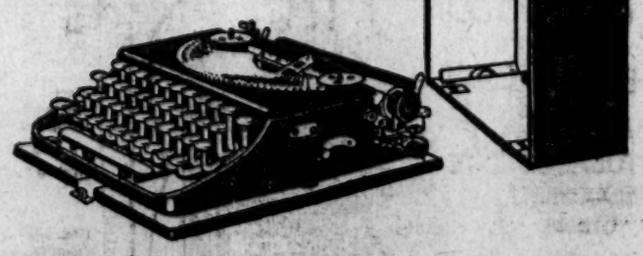

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Farmers Less Prosperous Than Before World War

Prices Have Recovered, But Purchasing Power Is Low, Universily: Bulletin Indicates

BY GEORGE T. ODELL

Washington, by mail.—So much has been said recently about farmers that the headquarters of the return of prosperity to the various farmers' organisations here were greatly pleased to receive recently some evidence on the subject in a bulletin prepared by Prof. H. C. Filley and E. A. Frereichs and issued by the University of Nebraska. It is an analysis of the purchasing power of the three principal grain crops, wheat, corn, and oats, in that State for the last 45 years.

It is pointed out in the bulletin that the price received by a farmer for his grain is ordinarily the price at Liverpool or at the Atlantic seaboard less the cost of transportation and other handling charges. It so happens that in tracing the prices Nebraska farmers have received during the last 45 years the authors were able to obtain them at Columbia, Neb., which is very close to the geographical center of the continental United States. For that reason, the purchasing power of those grains at that point represents a fair measure of the prosperity of the farmers in all the grain states.

PRICES AND BUYING POWER

Fred Starke, one of the directors of the War Finance Corporation, has recently returned to Washington from a tour of the agricultural sections of the United States, and he has proclaimed the return of prosperity to the farmers for the reason that their grain and live stock are selling for approximately pre-war prices. The facts shown by the Nebraska bulletin indicate that the farmers were less prosperous in 1922 than in the years immediately preceding the World War.

The comparisons in the bulletin are made on the basis of 1913 prices. The price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics based on the wholesale prices of 404 commodities is used back to 1890, which is as far as that information goes, and from 1877 to 1890 the authors used the commodity index numbers from the report of the Senate Finance Committee of 1893, which embodies the most extensive work of its kind at that time. From weekly quotations at Columbus the authors obtained the average price of the three grains for 1913 and used them as their base index number equal to 100.

The purchasing power of the farmer is determined by comparing the index nubmers of farm products with the index numbers of all commodities. According to these compilations, the purchasing power of corn raised by Nebraska farmers has been low; that is to say, below par nearly all the time for 45 years. Nevertheless, it never before fell as low as it did in October, 1921, when it reached 28. In October of the following year it had achieved a purchasing power of 58, or 42 percent below par, and in December it had risen to 72. But, from July, 1911, to July, 1920, the purchasing power of Nebraska corn had fallen below 72 only once, and most of the time was considerably over 100. In August, 1917, the same amount of corn that could be exchanged for $1 worth of desirable goods in 1913 purchased $2.24 worth for the Nebraska farmers.

PURCHASING POWER OF CORN

"The demand for pork and pork products," says the bulletin, "was stimulated by the war, and this naturally increased the demand for corn. The price rose more rapidly than did the price of most other products so that in August, 1917, when but little corn was being marketed, it had a purchasing power nearly 2½ times the average purchasing power in 1913. The corn was fed to hogs and the hogs sold at a price which returned to the farmers less than the marketing price of corn. When deflation began in 1920 corn dropped in price more rapidly than did manufactured goods, and this decrease continued during 1921. As a result a bushel of corn had the lowest purchasing power in October, 1921, that it has had at any time since 1877. The price was lower at many other times, most notably in 1896 and 1897, but there is no record available which shows that Nebraska farmers could purchase less goods with a bushel of corn then than in the later months of 1921.

"The purchasing power of Nebraska wheat since 1904 averaged well over the 1913 par down to July, 1921, when it suddenly slumped from 124, the index number for June, down to 89, and in November of that year it reached 76, which with one or two exceptions is the lowest purchasing power of a bushel of wheat since 1877. In September, 1922, the purchasing power of Nebraska wheat had fallen to 71, the lowest it has ever been since 1877, and by December it had climbed to only 83, a depreciated purchasing power that has not been reached more than half a dozen times since 1900. The highest purchasing power that a bushel of wheat had was in May, 1917, when the index number was 202, but during the whole of the war period it was usually much lower than corn.

"During the war the price of wheat was under federal control and this kept it from reaching as high a level as it would have been forced to by demand," said the bulletin. "The wheat grower was one of the very few producers whose selling price was regulated by Government action."

POST-WAR PERIODS

Oats had the lowest purchasing power during the last four months of 1921 of any time in the past 46 years. For September, October November and December the index numbers are 41, 41, 39 and 42 respectively. In 1922 the purchasing power rose slowly during the first six months but fell off during July, August and September. By December, 1922, the purchasing value of oats had risen to 76, the highest index number achieved since September 1920. But even the December purchasing power was lower than oats had been between 1901 and August, 1922, with possibly a half-dozen exceptions.

With respect to the purchasing power of these three grains, the authors of the bulletin declared that "one cannot help but wonder what will be the future trend. Following the Civil War they were low for many years. A chart of the years from 1815 to 1830 shows that similar conditions followed the Napoleonic wars. Have other conditions so changed that the farmer can hope that his present period of low purchasing power will be shorter than the two noteworthy periods which followed preceding wars? On this question hinges the general prosperity of the Corn Belt farmers."

Real Money

Even the State employes in Germany are now raising the significant cry: "We want real money." In paper marks their wages have been increased many fold, yet they find themselves worse off than before, with the slump of the mark becoming more frightful every day. In the Ruhr the workingmen are paid nominal advances on a tremendous scale, with all kinds of subvention and bonuses and emergency doles thrown in, yet their lot is made more miserable week by week. They, too, are joining in the demand that labor get its wages figured on the basis of a dollar, or a gold mark, so that something like stability can be counted upon.

This demand by German workingmen, which has been taken up in the Reichstag by the Socialist Party, is doubtless accentuated by the fact that in a great many business transactions the paper mark has been discarded. Several private banks now keep accounts in gold marks. And an imaginary mark, worth about 10 cents in gold, has been adopted by some savings banks in Germany. Nearly all wholesale firms now reckon their purchases and sales in some kind of foreign currency, most frequently the dollar. The President of the Reichsbank, Herr Havenstein, admitted to a committee of the Reichstag that the German paper mark was being more and more "elbowed out" of German finance.

All this is but one proof more that business men will find a way to do business, even if the Government pursue the mad course of degrading the currency until it ceases to have any value at all. The crushing burden falls, of course, upon the middle classes and upon the workingmen. They are not able to make their bargains upon a gold basis to anything like the extent feasible for banks or large companies. And the bitter feeling is spreading among the ranks of labor that it is being exploited and driven into virtual slavery by the great industrialists who find their profit in every new fall of the paper mark. Add to this the conviction of the workers and the Socialist leaders that the gains of German industry are being steadily sent abroad for safe keeping, and it is easy to understand the deepening embitterment of the working classes, and their threats that unless the Cuno Government does something to give them "real money" it will be driven out of office by a general strike or by revolutionary manifestations.

The crisis which the German Government has forced upon itself by its blind handling of public finance is becoming more acute with every plunge downward of the paper mark. The whole affair furnishes one more powerful argument for coming quickly to an agreement with France and her allies.—New York Times.

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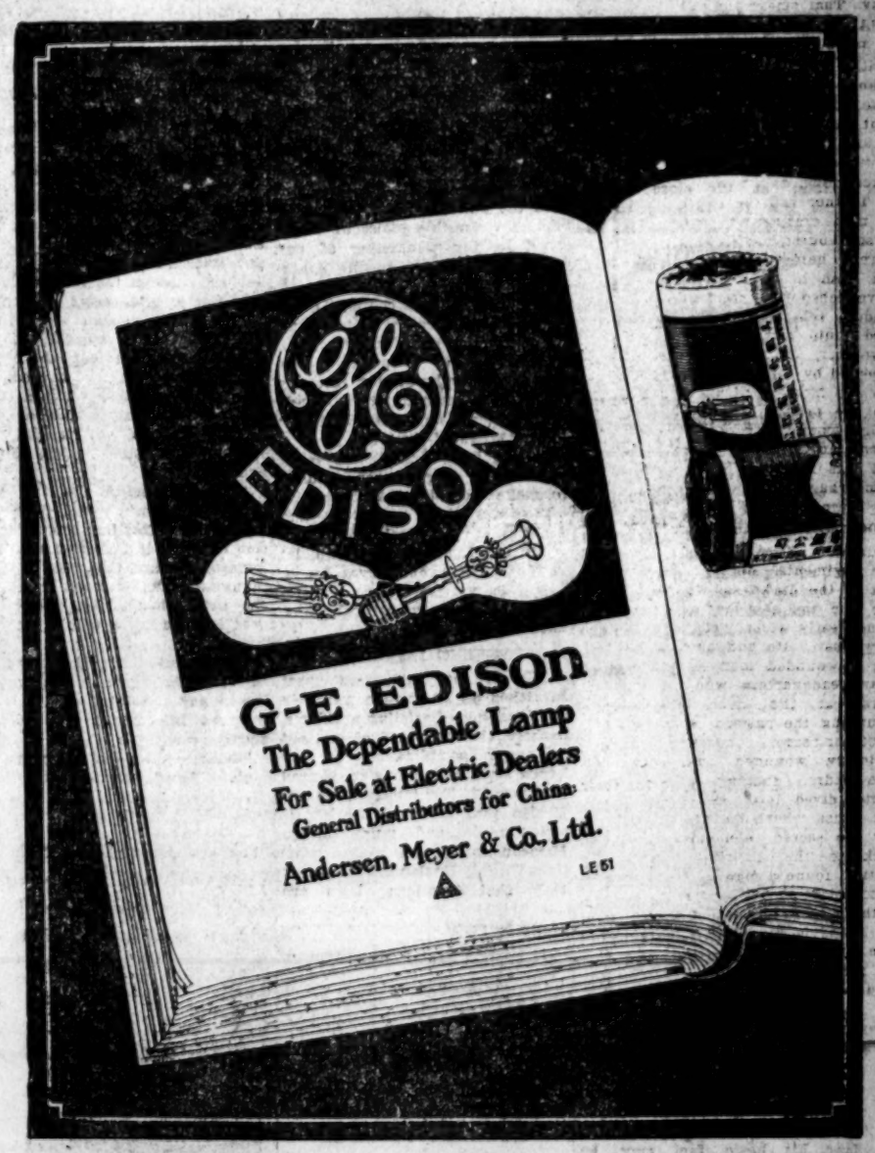

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"Against The World Court"

The following speech opposing the entrance of the United States into the International Court of Justice, as proposed by President Harding, was delivered at the annual reunion of the Sons of the Revolution at Bunker Hill by Albert J. Beveridge, former Senator from Indiana and a leading progressive Republican.

"Thank God for Bunker Hill! It meant the American nation. If the matters seemingly in dispute between Great Britain and her American colonies had been submitted to an international court," said Mr. Beveridge, "there would have been no Bunker Hill, no Valley Forge, no Yorktown; the United States never would have existed; and America would be a part of the British Empire today.

"For as a mere matter of then existing laws, nearly every point in controversy must and would have been decided against us; and even as a matter of equity, we must and would have been held in the wrong on important issues—for instance, the British Government, having defended the colonies against the French, it was only fair that the colonies should bear their just part of the expense.

"While, at the beginning, Pitt, the elder—the celebrated Earl of Chatham—and others, opposed armed coercion of our forefathers, that great statesman and practically everybody else in the United Kingdom turned against us furiously when the Continental Congress rejected the British proposals of conciliation, made three years after Bunker Hill, and Washington answered the British offers with the thunder of the American cannon at Monmouth. This so enraged Pitt that, although fatally ill, he had himself carried to the House of Lords, where he delivered that terrible philippic against the American patriots: at the close of his speech Pitt fell fainting to the floor, and died soon after he had been taken to his home.

WRONG IN 1778?

"If anybody denies that an international court must and would have decided against us in the beginning, can anybody doubt that such a tribunal, or any form of peace league, must and would have held us to be in the wrong when we scorned the British advances in 1778?

"They offered to right every grievance we had complained of: the British Parliament actually repealed the laws that have been most offensive to the colonies; every American contention was conceded—excepting only American independence. Indeed, practical independence was proposed, provided we would haul down the American flag and consent to remain merely a nominal part of the British empire.

"If the founding of a separate and absolutely independent nation was not the end really fought for, then, after 1778, the British had solid ground for their bitter denunciation of Washington and the American patriots for continuing the war; any international court must and would have decided against us; and if an association of nations for the maintenance of peace had then existed it would have been bound to support the British and suppress the Americans.

"Today all the ancient international devices that ever have been advanced—and every one of them has been urged many times in the past—are once more put forward as though they were something new. Without discussing the merits of these age-old plans, his basic fact may be pointedt ou:

"Every one of them has as its object, purpose, and, if successful, its admitted effect, the maintenance of the status quo of the world.

"So in passing upon any or all these schemes let us have clearly in mind that the simple issue is whether the American nation wishes to pledge itself to help keep all European and Asiatic boundaries and arrangements as they now are.

"Or, narrow the question still more: Is the Treaty of Versailles the last word in human wisdom and justice, instead of being what that admirable scholar and statesman, the late Lord Bryce, called it, the last word in folly and unrighteousness? Before deciding might it not be well to read that document which contains more than one hundred thousand words, and, as yet, has been read by very few Americans, studied by fewer still, and understood by a yet smaller number?

"Might it not be advisable, while examining that treaty, to also have before us the map of the world as it was before the treaty was framed and the map of the world as it was rearranged at Versailles? And, finally, might if not be helped to have also at hand plain and trustworthy histories of the nations involved, covering a brief period—say from the reign of Elizabeth?

"To be sure that is not a very long time, but perhaps it will serve the purpose. Certainly it is impossible to understand anything that has been and is going on in the world without knowing at least that much of what went on before. Whoever pretends to understand British policy today without going back at least as far as the 'Virgin Queen,' or French policy today without going back at least as far as the 'Grand Monarque,' or German policy today without going back at least as far as 'the Great Elector,' and so on, is like a man who assumes to be an expert mathematician without having ever looked at the multiplication table.

"So let us act like sensible men and women and learn and think about tremendous and fundamental facts, rather than act like uninformed children governed by propaganda-induced emotion.

"Foreign propaganda is America's greatest danger—foreign propaganda conducted with infinite craft, yet with infinite boldness; heavily financed, and financed, too, with borrowed American money. It operates through 'society,' the pulpit, the stage, the screen, the school, the lecture platform; and some make so bold as to say that even the American press has been invaded. We permit the emissaries of foreign Governments to tour our country and talk to our people in a way that those foreign Governments would not permit Americans to talk to their people for a single instant.

"Three years ago in my address before the Sons of the Revolution at Carnegie Hall, New York, I called attention to the debasement of many recent written school histories of the United States—the suppression of truth and the statement of falsehood—the only possible effect of which must be the weakening of our children's devotion to the American nation.

"As a matter of common sense let us have clearly in mind all the time these obvious truths.

1.—Foreign propagandists work exclusively for the interests of the government that sends them among us, and never for the interests of America.

2.—It is a first condition of success of these propagandists to make us believe that the interests of their country and America are identical interests.

"In short, whatever we do, let us do it with our eyes open. There is no merit even blameless ignorance; and willful ignorance is a crime.

PRESENT INSTANCES

"If it be said that past furnishes no knowledge useful in the handling of existing problems, perhaps the statement of one out of many complications on our hands right now may give us food for thought. For instance, we tell Mexico that international law is superior to and must govern Mexican laws; and at the same time we tell England, France and Italy that American laws are superior to and must govern international law.

"There are 'justiciable' questions. How would an international court decide either of them—and what would be the result in either case? Is it not apparent that the whole subject requires much hard, patient and dispassionate consideration?

"The easy method of 'reservations' is as useless as it is handy. As the leading newspaper that supported the League of Nations when that fight was on, truly pointed out, 'reservations' amount to nothing pratically. We, ourselves, have had experience with reservations. Every student knows if, when our constitution was ratified, the reservations made to that instrument had been understood as John Marshall interpreted them thirty years later, the constitution would have been rejected overwhelmingly. It took four years of terrible war to decide finally what the reservations to our constitution do mean—indeed, it would seem that the question is still in controversy.

"Moreover, the construction of one administration does not bind another administration. One President might not wish to enter the League of Nations and therefore hold that membership in court created by the league was no part of the league, while succeeding Presidents favorable to the league, could just as well hold the exact reverse.

"Is it not wise to discuss the matter, at least, and discuss it with open minds and without rancor? Every one of these proposals is definite—if adopted, it can not be repealed or amended like a law. It is final and permanent.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT

"In order to 'play our part' abroad more promptly, it is proposed to give our Government greater power to deal with foreign affairs. Fatal error! Instead, all Government in America should be restricted in every direction rather than inflated in any direction. Government supervision of and interference with human life and activities in the United States bids fair to break down our entire experiment in popular self rule.

"Consider this appalling fact! One adult person out of every twenty persons engaged in business or industry in this country is a Government agent, official or employee—I mean, of course all Government, county, city, State and national.

"Sometime before the civil war the ratio was only one in a thousand; in the Cleveland administration the ratio had risen to one in a hundred; today the ratio is one in twenty; within a few years, if the same change in proportion goes on, the ratio will be one in ten.

"Today all the gold known to exist in the whole world would barely pay the total cost of Government in America for only a single year.

"Small wonder that taxes are so high. Small wonder that the spirit of revolt is spreading against government regimentation of everybody and everything. Small wonder that there is growing irritation at repressive and autocratic laws. Human nature is human nature; human life is human life; and government exists for human beings, not human beings for government.

"Another astounding fact, twin sister of the first, is that Americans are by law forbidden to do more things, and, by law, forced to do more things in more ways than were the Russian people under the Czar or the German people under the Kaiser.

"Moreover, nearly all of these repressive, oppressive and autocratic laws and regulations have been forced on the statute books by selfish minorities of whom our lawmakers and administrators are in terror.

"Take for example our restrictive business laws and our tax legislation; the reports, regulations, restrictions, inhibitions and directions to which American industry and trade must submit are not only maddening but well nigh beyond human comprehension.

"When in a supposedly free and enlightened country honorable and intelligent men and women cannot understand what is required of them by the tax laws; when they must go to lawyers to find out what they must do and pay; when even these lawyers must keep pace with a stream of executive interpretations, constantly changing, have the force of congressional legislation: when the Government must maintain a vast training school for the instruction of Government clerks in the auditing of tax accounts—when such a condition exists the critical need of the times is not more government, but less government—decidedly less government, and most decidedly less autocratic government.

"A dozen years ago that eminent scholar and now distinguished journalist, Dr. John Finley, publicly called attention to the fact that 104 new public commissions had, even then, been created by the various States in a single year. This bureau breeding has gone on ever since with increasing fecundity, and with the multiplication of these tentacles of government up go taxes and down goes liberty.

"Most public officials and employees are necessary and give value received for their salaries, but I am now talking about the unnecessary Government agents and job holders, the burdensome and useless bureaus and commissions that clutter freedom and suck the substance of the people.

"America would be better off as a country and Americans happier and more prosperous as a people, if half of our Government boards, bureaus and commissions were abolished, hundreds of thousands of our Government officials, agents and employees werre discharged and two-thirds of our Government regulations, restrictions and inhibitions were removed.

"We are so ordered about and bossed; we are so forbidden to do this, that and the other; business is so spied upon and restricted the whole country is so goose-stepped by the most numerous an costly bureaucracy the world ever saw, that educated foreign observers sneer at our so-called liberty and marvel at our docile patience.

"We are permitting the discrediting of the best plan of government ever devised—and devised by the ablest statesmen who ever lived. We are endangering all government by allowing too much government to be loaded onto the backs of industry and trade and every form of human activity.

"We are beginning to suffer from the creeping paralysis of individual life, brought about by restrictive laws and oppressive administration. A Niagara of new statutes and executive regulations smother us every year, while the human mind cannot comprehend those already on the books. Ours was to have been a simple and inexpensive Government—we have let faddists and experimentors make it the most complicated and costly Government the world has ever seen.

DEFLATE GOVERNMENT

"No longer can this degeneration and decadence of Government be tolerated. No longer can this autocracy under the guise of democracy be endured. We must return, and at once, to the plane of common sense and human rights from which we have allowed ourselves to be pulled down.

"Let our laws be expressions of the will of the majority, instead of ukases of the minority; and enforce all laws with absolute equality. Uphold the American Constitution—all of it, not merely such parts of it as suit the fleeting whim or passing convenience; support American institutions against every assailant, foreign and domestic, open or covert—all American institutions, not merely some American institutions.

"Sons of the Revolution are, in a peculiar and distinctive sense, guardians of the 'faith of our fathers.' By historical right they stand closest to the sacred altar of true Americanism—the real thing, not the counterfeit article.

"Let us, then, here and now, raise once again the banner of human liberty. Up once more with the standard of justice and freedom. Forward, out of the swamps of domestic governmentalism and foreign intrigue to the high and sunlit ground striven for by all American statesmen from Washington to Lincoln, from Lincoln to Roosevelt."

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British Parties And Politics

BY P. W. WILSON

It is, perhaps, only by taking a broad survey of British politics that one can appreciate the inner meaning of an event so unusual as the rise of Stanley Baldwin, a comparatively unknown man, to the office of Prime Minister, once held by giants like Pitt, Gladstone and Palmerston. On the old parties, the old leaders, the old watchwords, there has fallen the heavy hand of time. The old families, too, which like the Guelphs and Ghibellines of Italy divided offices between them, find that their often meaningless feuds are entirely superseded. As in the United States, where the Cabinet includes a Hughes, a Hoover, and a Mellon, there is a tendency in Great Britain to select business men for the Government. Such a man is Stanley Baldwin. Such are several of his colleagues.

Some may still dimly remember that in 1891—how long ago it seems—William Ewart Gladstone enunciated what was called the Newcastle Program. The Tories of that day denounced it as fantastic folly, yet in the main that famous program has been fulfilled. The Irish question has been settled. The Welsh Church has been disestablished. In all essentials, Free Trade has been maintained. Save as a curiosity of the colleges, the plural, and therefore privileged, voter has disappeared. Constituencies are redistributed in equal areas. For men and women, the franchise may fairly be called universal, while women sit in the House of Commons and, but for the unconvincing legalities of Lord Birkenhead, would sit in the House of Lords. South Africa is autonomous and governed by Boer Prime Ministers. India has a constitution which develops along Liberal lines. Egypt is regaining her sovereignty and Palestine is ruled by Sir Herbert Samuel, a Liberal of the Jewish faith. Another Liberal, Lord Crewe, is Ambassador in Paris.

LABOR COMES TO ITS OWN

While land is not nationalised, the big estates, already overburdened with mortgages, are being taxed out of existence. Moreover, the hitherto submissive agricultural laborer actually demands a minimum wage, whether by law or by strike, which is higher than the maximum wage of former days. Not only are trade unions recognised, but Labor in the House of Commons is the official opposition and Labor statesmen dine at Lady Astor's with the Prince of Wales, banqueting also at Buckingham Palace with the King and Queen themselves. Measures of which Gladstone never dreamed are accepted as a matter of course—Wages Boards to prevent sweating, Old Age Pensions, the feeding of children at school and their medical inspection, the insurance of the sick, the injured and the unemployed. On the citizen, there has been laid a responsibility for his neighbor, therefore, which is at once irksome and apostolic. It is true that divorce is still strictly limited by law; but, despite all the efforts of that ecclesiastical bachelor, Lord Hugh Cecil, a man may now with impunity commit the offense of marrying his deceased wife's sister!

THE NEW LIBERALISM

It is the fashion to suggest that the old Liberal party of Gladstone, of Bannerman, of Morley and of Asquith was ruined by the war, that is, by Lloyd George and his coalitions. But the deeper truth is that, before the war and the consequent wickedness of Lloyd George, Liberalism had been for years rapidly achieving its own fulfillment. If there had been no Lloyd George and no war, the Liberal party would still have been compelled to pause for breath. Last year intellectuals in the party, on whom falls no hint of Lloyd Georgian suspicion, held a Liberal Summer School at Oxford, in order to review the field of future efforts. And this year the Liberal Summer School meets at Cambridge. The best thought of the party is thus in process of reconstruction. And men like Ramsay Muir and Asquith's son-in-law, Sir Maurice Bonham Carter, are trying, as it were, to socialise the caucus. Holding the traditional Liberal faith, they search learnedly for new and vital applications to the needs of the day.

The plight of the Liberals is due, in no small measure, to the very success with which they broadened the franchise. In a narrow and middle-class suffrage, the non-conformists were an important element. On questions like secular education and temperance, they could make themselves heard. But with the admission of workingmen and women to the register, not all of whom attend church and chapel, the non-conformist, like the Peer and the Bishop, found himself in a minority. Years before the war, a generation had entered politics which was at least as familiar with the public house, the football field and the street cars as with churches, chapels, Bright and John Stuart Mill. Lloyd George has realised what this means. He could see that power was passing from the caucuses to the press, and he started, therefore, a system of government by newspaper. This was the method by which, in the years 1910 to 1913, he pressed forward his land campaign. The reporters, whom Asquith snubbed, were comforted next morning at breakfast by his nimbler rival.

It is the Conservative party that, amid the chaos, furnishes Britain with a government. If the Conservatives have survived the deluge, the reason is simple. Conservatism does not depend on a program. It is not an army on the march but a garrison holding the fort. It is the eternal stand of the "haves" against the "have nots." To maintain their established church in England, the Episcopalians are mainly Conservative. The landlords are Conservative. The aristocracy is Conservative. These classes in the community are not, of course, a majority; indeed, it is doubtful whether, in the Conservative decade from 1895 to 1905, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour themselves ever had the balance of individual votes on their side. But they knew what they wanted, namely the status quo, and most people who had anything to lose wanted that also. They had, too, the liquor trade with them, including as it did the public houses or saloons, numbering 100,000 every one of which, during an election, is a Conservative committee room. Whenever the progressive forces in the country are apathetic or divided by dissension, the Conservatives have always stepped in and ruled the country on sufferance. This is what is happening today.

THE NEW VOTERS

Amid these changes, an immense number of people cried, "A plague on both your houses!" Millions, wearied of war today, "take no interest in politics" and do not even trouble to record a vote. This vast reserve of uncast votes is a fact of disturbing significance. It means that in the electorate there is an unorganised democracy, attached to no party, trained in no principles, and unaccustomed to any catchwords.

In this unorganised democracy there are included immense numbers of young people, for whom life on this planet began with the war and culminated in the Armistice. From August, 1914, they date their Anno Domini, and all that happened earlier is prehistoric. Here are worlds of votes for an adventurer to capture and the unorganised suffrage is reflected in the unattached member at Westminster. By this is not meant merely the "independent" members like Scrymgeour the Prohibitionist, Newbold the Communist, and Sunday "Anti-Wasters"—led by the too persuasive and now imprisoned Horatio Bottomley. The same constituency, namely Berwick-on-Tweed once responsibly held by Sir Edward Grey, has elected first a National Liberal and then—when he is unseated for technical irregularity—his wife, Mabel Russell, the actress, as a Conservative!

In the regular parties, therefore, we find much uncertainty, and as he succeeds Andrew Bonar Law, the new Prime Minister knows that he is only a makeshift who, if he is to retain office, must make good. Several times was Bonar Law defeated in the Commons—and at by-elections three of his Ministers were beaten under circumstances of peculiar humiliation. Anyone acquainted with British politics knows that no seat is safe when Conservatives cannot hold their safe seats in London and Liverpool.

Among the millions who have been disgusted by the older parties are also many men and women who decline to join the mere indifferent. Most of them belonged to the Radical or advanced wing of the Liberals. Others found their citizenship in the trade unions. Not a few were once Tories. Just as in the United States there is a demand, heard both among Democrats and Republicans, for a third party, so these miscellaneous "Adullamites" have flocked into the fold of Labor. They are not what Karl Marx or Lenin would call Socialists—nor of necessity do they have to be horny-handed sons of toil. The Labor party includes a Trevelyan whose uncle was Macaulay, a Buxton whose grandfather was among the emancipators of the slaves, a Ponsonby who was born in the Court of Queen Victoria and, as he says, "cradled in dispatch-boxes and reared on blue-books," and a Josiah Wedgwood whose ancestor made pottery that is sought for everywhere by the collector. Indeed, Stanley Baldwin's own son is accused of being a Socialist! And "Labor" is strong in the older universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where is less the gospel of a class than the cult of intellectuals.

PRESENT PARLIAMENT

Let us see, then, how, in the actual House of Commons of today, all this has worked out. In 1906 Bannerman held a Liberal-Labor-Irish majority of anything up to 350. There were barely 150 Conservatives returned to Westminster. But five years later things had begun again to return to normal. The last Parliament in the old style was elected in 1910. And in 1917, when its end was near, it was constituted as follows: Conservatives, 286 members; Liberals, 261; Irish Nationalists, 84; Labor, 37; and Independents, 3—total 670. It will be seen that the Conservatives had become quite the largest party in the House and that in a straight division the Liberals could only hold their own by means of their Labor and Irish allies. The overwhelming majority, won by Campbell-Bannerman in 1906, had, in fact, disappeared.

Then came the broader suffrage, it meant that in 1918 Lloyd George swept the country for the Coalition; while last year Bonar Law seemed to sweep the country for Conservatism. The present House of Commons is as follows: Conservatives, 347; Labor, 142; Liberals, 116; others 9—total 614. The Conservatives have thus a clear majority of 80 over all parties, which means that, on an ordinary division, the majority runs to three figures.

A glance at the House of Commons is enough to show the extent of the revolution that has taken place. The Irish Nationalists have—save for T. P. O'Connor, who represents a seat in Liverpool, and for one member from Ulster—entirely disappeared and, for the first time since the Act of Union, Britain as well as Ireland again governs herself! Asquith and Lloyd George—both of whom have served for years as Prime Minister—rank behind Ramsay MacDonald—a Socialist, a Pacifist and a so-called pro-German, who has never held office, is not a member of the Privy Council, and yet sits on the front bench, in the sacred and strategic seat which is precisely opposite the Dispatch-box, where the dents of Galdstone's knuckles—more accurately his [illegible].

NO PEER NEED APPLY!

That situation has had already one important constitutional effect. Since the brief and disastrous Premiership of Lord Rosebery, the Liberal party has insisted that its leader—especially if he be also Prime Minister—shall sit in the House of Commons and not in the House of Lords. But the Conservative party hitherto has had no opinion on that delicate matter. When Bonar Law's health broke down, the obvious Prime Minister was Lord Curzon. He might be haughty. He might not be personally too popular. But, at least, he has experience and the grand manner. Nor was there obviously the slightest personal reason for preferring Stanley Baldwin to one who had served as Lord Salisbury's right-hand man and, in addition, had been Viceroy of India.

The one fatal objection to Lord Curzon was his peerage. Here, at Westminster, so it was argued, is an official opposition consisting of Labor, and not one single Labor member sits as yet in the hereditary legislature. The King dared not "send for" a Prime Minister who would never be able in person to meet in debate the leader of the opposition and his party. As long as Labor holds this advantage, the House of Lords must be, in very truth, the lethal chamber of any able man how—whether of his own free will or not—enters its portals. When Liberals like the late Viscount Gladstone accepted the ermine, they abdicate. And one reason why Bonar Law and Baldwin have come to the front has been the indiscriminate acceptance of disabling peerages on the part of statesmen who, apparently, did not realise that they could have no real career except in the Commons.

MINORITY GOVERNMENT

The situation is thus artificial. There are three parties in the House. One, the Conservative, completely outnumbers the other two. But, in the constituencies, the three parties virtually divide the votes in equal parts. Whichever party assumes office has thus a two-to-one vote against it in the country. It is virtually a fact that representation by the majority has resulted in government by the minority. Nor is it easy to devise any scheme whereby this anomaly can be removed. Proportional representation would merely reproduce in the House of Commons the same groups that here are in the country. It would not restore to Britain that two-party system in which the "Outs" are always ready to take the portfolios of the "Ins" and so carry on the King's business at home and abroad. British Constitutionalists have always told us that when politics are confused the Throne becomes more powerful. This is what has happened today. With the Parliaments of the Dominions asserting their autonomy and the government at home in the doldrums, all parties turn to the King as one fixed point in the sky. The extraordinary demonstrations at the royal weddings of Princess Mary and of the Duke of York are indications of this revival of ancient loyalties.

Under these circumstances, each of the three parties is split within itself. In each party there are those who believe that their party can, one day, obtain a clear majority of votes at the poll and so return to power with a true democratic sanction. And, in all three parties, there are also those who see no way out of the impasse, except in a new Coalition. Among the Conservatives, the "Die Hards" who want undiluted Conservatism will have nothing to do with Austen Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead, who are suspected of wanting a

(Continued on Page 20)

Thousands Flee From Mount Etna's Wrath

Fleeing from Mt. Etna

HERE is the first photograph of a sad sight in one of the little towns at the base of Mount Etna, in Italy, with the inhabitants in precipitate flight from their homes before the streams of lava buried them.

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Was opposed to kissing

HE-

Well-there were two he's

A KISS IN THE DARK

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We'll say so

BUT- WHICH ONE?

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"SILENT YEARS"

In The U.S. Court For China

HEARINGS

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2283, U. S. v. James E. Filem, William Connor, Chris. Hansen; testimony taken of Tony Anastossi, L. Gorlia, C. Doyle, G. E. Walsh, D. Warner, J. E. Filem, C. Hansen; submitted.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 469, U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; adjourned.

July 23, 1923, Crim No. 467, U. S. v. A. N. Lethin; plea of guilty.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 468, U. S. v. A. Q. Adamson; plea of guilty.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2280, U. S. v. Carroll Stein; on fixing bail.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 466, U. S. v. C. B. Gardner; plea of guilty.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 465, U. S. v. P. W. Kelly; plea of guilty.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 461, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 470, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2283, Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; order authorising plaintiff to sue in forma pauperis.

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2210, L. Samarco, R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; order sustaining motion to strike demurrer.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George's will; order closing administration.

July 26, 1923, Cause No. 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdossen's estate; order authorising sale of certain shares.

July 26, 1923, Cause No. 2287, In re Theophil Edmund Winter's will; order admitting will to probate.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 1212, In re Will H. Brun's estate; order closing administration.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 2275, In re bankruptcy of The Kearny Co., Inc.; order vacating order of July 11, 1923.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; judgment for defendant.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; order admitting will to probate.

July 28, 1923, Cause No. 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; order closing administration.

July 28, 1923, Cause No. 2283, U. S. v. James E. Filem, William Connor, Chris. Hansen; sentence.

July 21, 1923, Cause No. 2064, In re William Henry Lunt's will; order closing administration.

July 21, 1923, Cause No. 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; order admitting will to probate.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 467, U. S. v. A. N. Lethin; assessed costs and cautioned.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 468, U. S. v. A. Q. Adamson; assessed costs and warned.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2280, U. S. v. Carroll Stein; bail fixed at G.$1,000.00.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 466, U. S. v. C. B. Gardner; assessed costs and warned.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 465, U. S. v. P. W. Kelly; warned.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 461, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; assessed costs.

July 23, 1923, Crim. No. 470, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; assessed costs.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

Sept. 24, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 1238, In re estate of William S. Cormack, deceased; affidavit.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of warrant.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George's will; executor's account; executor's final account; petition for closing estate.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; petition; summons issued.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 1884, In re estate of Helen O. Cornish, deceased; receipt.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of subpoena.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 1559, In re estate of Joseph Seymour, deceased; second supplementary inventory.

July 25, 1923, Cause No. 2284, Dung Bar Nien, etc. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; marshal's return of summons.

July 26, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; memorandum of authorities.

July 26, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; affidavit in support of motion to take depositions.

July 26, 1923, Cause No. 2287, In re Theophil Edmund Winter's will; petition; inventory; deposition; affidavits; will; bond.

July 26, 1923, Cause No. 2284, Dung Bar Nien, etc. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; demurrer.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 1212, In re Will H. Brun's estate; final account.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; defendant's notice of appeal.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 2034, In re Mary George's will; receipts.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; petition of creditor for allowance of claim.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 2210, L. Samarco, R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.

July 27, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; application for reformation of decree.

July 28, 1923, Cause No. 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; bail bond.

July 28, 1923, Cause No. 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; administrator's report; petition for closing estate.

July 28, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; marshal's return of summons.

July 28, 1923, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; inventory.

July 28, 1923, Lien No. 4, Fearon, Daniel Co. v. McCallie et al.; notice of lien.

July 30, 1923, Cause No. 2285 Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; marshal's return of summons.

July 30, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; plaintiff's notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution.

July 30, 1923, Upson Paint Co Inc.; articles of incorporation.

July 31, 1923, Cause No. 2064, In re William Henry Lunt's will; final report; petition for closing estate.

July 31, 1923, Cause No. 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; petition; depositions; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

July 25, 1923, Civil No. 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Company of China Inc.; petition; summons issued.

July 26, 1923, Crim. No. 465, U. S. v. Solomon; complaint.

July 26, 1923, Crim. No. 466, U. S. v. Gardner; complaint.

July 26, 1923, Crim. No. 467, U. S. v. Lethin; complaint.

July 26, 1923, Crim. No. 468, U. S. v. Adamson; complaint.

July 26, 1923, Crim. No. 469, U. S. v. Solomon; compaint.

July 26, 1923, Crim. No. 470, U. S. v. Taylor; complaint.

July 26, 1923, Civil No. 126, Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd. v. C Berthel and Co.; marshal's return of summons.

July 26, 1923, Civil No. 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Manufacturing Company of China Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

July 30, 1923, Civil No. 128, Doong Woo Coal Hong v. J. B Katz; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

CREST HOTEL

231 AVENUE HAIG

Still Going Strong

Men Like Fleas

There are many contributing notions to the ingenious portrait of paradise painted by Mr. H. G. Wells in his new volume "Men Like Gods," but the central causative fact upon which the reader is likely to fix his attention is that of transportation. This is no new discovery for Mr. Wells. He has for a number of years been profoundly impressed by the effects of the invention of the railroad, the steamship, the aeroplane. Communication reinforces transportation, and he would add to this list of noblest inventions the telegraph and the telephone and that long list of printing progress stretching from movable types to high speed rotary presses that send Mr. Wells's words roaring around the globe.

In this new Utopia Mr. Wells looks forward to that happy era when wings will be as common as legs. Man will cease to be a heavy lump of flesh, moving about slowly and arduously and of necessity well attached to one corner of the universe. He will become light as the air, a free and flitting particle, alighting where and when he will and tied to neither hearth, apron-string nor habit. Were Mr. Wells of a poetical nature he might have conveyed to our imagination comparison of these latest men with eagles or swallows. But his scientific pen leaves the mind intent upon the very temporary landings and the very swift departures and presents the leap of the flea as the more accurate prophecy of these manners of the future.

There will be neither cities nor marriages, nor crowds nor fetters of any description in this marvelous age. Every one will be on his way and nothing will hold him back. Thought will be correspondingly free; it will spiral aloft while you wait and do tail-spins and Immelmann turns for the asking. Hence the soaring title of Mr. Wells's book.

It is a beautiful picture. Who would not be free as a flea! But we cannot help wondering whether continually leaping about is as true a road to noble thought as Mr Wells assumes. We have been very much impressed by certain wise folk who went off by themselves to reflect and simply stayed put while hatching out their best ideas—quite as if quiet and a fixed habitation were aids to wisdom, not obstacles. Nor had it struck us that our most constantly moving citizens were any more noble than any others. The traveling man is a keen and useful citizen and a god to many a waitress at railway lunch counters but scarcely godlike by Mr. Wells's standards. And the conversation in the smoking compartment of a limited train, which ought by this theory to achieve the high-water mark of American wit and philosophy would surely disappoint Mr. Wells greatly. We fear that H. G. will have to try again with a different animal as his model.—New York Tribune.

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TOLD BY THE PARISH PRIEST.

At Canasi, in Cuba, lives the Reverend Father Teodoro Villanueva, a priest who, like so many others of his cloth, is a "father" in deed as well as in name to the members of his flock. Hence it arose that he became interested in the affairs of the family Sicre, with what result he has since narrated as follows:—

"Some time ago when I was parish priest of Carlos Rojas there lived in the village a family of whom I was an intimate friend. The eldest daughter, a beautiful child twelve years of age, looked as if her life were fading away. She was so very weak and so depressed in spirit that she felt no desire for anything but solitude.

"I loved this family, and therefore went into consultation with several physicians deserving of all my confidence, but no one seemed to know what to do in so strange a case, usual treatments to overcome the weakness having proved unavailing.

"At about this time a few booklets regarding Dr. Williams' pink pills came into my hands, and reading in them testimonials of similar cases I sent for some bottles of the pills and took them to Mr. Julio Sicre, father of the child. I can truthfully say that the improvement was so rapid that in about fifteen days we had the pleasure of noticing the child cheerful and happy, full of colour and lime. Everything in her seemed to have undergone a change; instead of being pale as before she now had a rosy complexion, and her mind, before clouded by her malady, was now clear.

"In consideration of these facts I have not hesitated to recommend Dr. Williams' pink pills in cases of ailments resulting from impoverished blood or weakened nerves which have come to my notice. And in the different towns where I have ministered since then I have seen many proofs of the excellent results obtained with this remedy."

The world-famous blood and nerve tonic Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, so highly spoken of by Rev. Father Villanueva are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also at $1.50 per box, $8/- for 6 bottles, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road.

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LOUIS B. MAYER presents
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Charmers of Women believe in Free-Love — Do You?
From the Novel by KATHLEEN NORRIS
Down through the Ages—Woman has always been the object—as well as the obstacle of Man's intentions—and attentions—so it is in this story—
A First National Attraction
A HIGHLIGHT OF GOODNESS MEETS A HIGHLIGHT OF MANLINESS
High Lights Among Low Lights

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Three-Mile Limit Fixed By Cannon Range In 1675

When President Harding shortly before his death suggested that the United States would like to arrange with England for stretching the limit of coastwise territorial waters from the conventional three to twelve miles, to make prohibition enforcement easier, was he strictly de rigueur or did he commit a diplomatic faux pas of the roughneck kind?

And when American customs guards board foreign ships here and deliberately break official seals presumably affixed to protect from molestation portions of the stores destined for consumption not anywhere within American jurisdiction but on the free high seas, are they and their superiors indisputably within their rights? Or are they committing a high handed act liable later to lead to those international consequences known diplomatically as reprisals and reprisals?

According to the Encyclopedia Britanica, the International Encyclopedia, Prof. Oppenheim's "International Law," Scott's "Cases on International Law," Snow's "Cases" and Wheaton with his several commentators, the answer to those two pairs of questions is:

"Yes, we have no bananas today."

Any skeptical reader who cares to try for a restful hour with these and other equally eminent authorities on the law of nations will arrive perforce at the same conclusion.

"International law," once blandly remarked the third Marquess of Salisbury with the insouciance of the British aristocrat, "has no existence, for there are no tribunals which can enforce it."

For the most part, however, writers on this topic have taken themselves quite seriously, and as a result almost as many definitions of international law exist as there are textbooks and commentaires. The famous Lord Coleridge defined it thus:

"The law of nations is that collection of usages which civilised states have agreed to observe in their dealings with one another."

"But," he adds immediately, "in their intercourse with one another states observe not only legally binding rules and such rules as have the character of usages, but also rules of politeness, convenience and good will."

That latter set of sanctions for international good behavior is described in the jargon of diplomacy as the "comity of nations."

From the points of view both of fixed and binding rules and usages and of comity, what is the status of America's attempt to force foreign sovereign independent states to observe, in part at least, the provisions of the prohibition enforcement act?

Taking up first the question of the littoral strip of ocean known as "territorial waters," we find that the patron saint and the great-granddaddy of international law, Hugo Grotius, who wrote the fundamental treatise, "De jure belli ac pacis," way back in 1625, found no occasion to discuss this topic.

Another Hollander, Bynkershoek, who lived a half century later, was the first, according to the Britannica, to deal with public maritime law and to generalise into a definite role the different isolated usages which had grown up in northern Europe in the interests of maritime defense.

"Terrae dominium finitur," he declared, epigrammatically, "ubi finitur armorum," viz: "Dominion seawards is limited to the distance to which it is possible to enforce it from on shore."

The cannon shot range of shore batteries in those days was limited to a league (three nautical miles), and by the enunciation of that principle Bynkershoek at one stroke created the legal institution of territorial waters and the conventional three mile limit into which President Harding suggests a nine mile piece of elastic might be beneficially inserted.

And now the breathless searcher after information may learn to his astonishment that the proposal is not Bolshevistic in the least. Mr. Harding is far from being the first who failed to attach any particular sanctity to the range limit of those obsolete cannon.

In the next century after Bynkershoek an eminent Swiss commentator, Vattel, pointed out that long before the assent of all civilised states to the three mile limit rule had been obtained progress in ordnance and made it a mere legal fiction.

"The rule is superannuated," he wrote. "It has no legal basis except the common consent of nations."

This observation of the theorist was confirmed by the position taken by practical statesmen from time to time. Germany, for instance, has always held in principle that the varying range of cannon should mark the limit of territorial waters. Norway has never agreed to the three mile tradition, maintaining that the peculiar conformation of her coast makes a four mile limit necessary for her safety.

Spain claims territorial jurisdiction out to the six mile line, and in 1893 the British Fisheries Commission reported that the present limit of three miles "is insufficient, and for fishing purposes alone the limit should be extended to six miles."

More liberal interpretation of the width of the strip of littoral salt water over which riparian States shall be deemed to have territorial jurisdiction was also advocated in a set of considerations and rules adopted in 1894 by the Institute of International Law and the International Law Association. Among other changes these bodies advocated a six mile limit in time of peace, while in case of war an "adjacent neutral" might extend the neutral zone off its shores from six miles to the limit of cannon range. These rules were presented at The Hague Conference and seemed likely to meet with favorable action, but Great Britain consistently opposed them.

Yet a century before, confronted with somewhat the same smuggling problem which now confronts the arid United States, Great Britain had authorised her customs officers to board, for revenue purposes only any vessel found within four leagues—twelve miles—of shore precisely the zone to which the President now asks other nations to agree. And there is still on the statute books of the United States a similar law aimed at potential smugglers "hovering" off shore.

Trisecting all the angles of this lump of data and adding the cosins of the cubic contents, the answer to the three mile limit part of the jumble is that Mr. Harding, under the rule of precedent, is entitled to all the territorial waters he can get, if he can get any.

Having thus cleared up this little matter, we plunge into deeper waters. What have the authorities to say about the usage and the comity of having United States customs agents, under orders from Secretary of Treasury Mellon, pry into the bowels of the Berengaria, Baltic, Paris and the rest, and abstract the supplies of liquor intended for the eastbound trips across the high seas?

Here again the rope of evidence is not single stranded.

"While within the territorial waters of a foreign State," declares the International Encyclopedia, "a vessel is subject to all the laws of that state. But the French rules which exempt a foreign vessel from French jurisdiction unless a crime be committed aboard which disturbs the public peace, are becoming widely accepted."

"Every State," the Encyclopedia Brittanica states, "has a right to change its form of government and enjoy the free exercise of its internal energies, subject to the limitation that other States and their subjects shall not be molested or suffer."

"A ship on the high sea," the same work points out elsewhere, "is a detached part of its national territory. This is the basis of the principle of the freedom of the high seas. The terms territorial waters means the belt of sea adjacent to the shore which States respect as being under the owner's territorial jurisdiction, subject only a right of inoffensive passage through them by vessels of all nations."

"There is no unanimity," Prof. Oppenheim states, "with regard to the nature of the sway of riparian States. The freedom of the open sea would be an impossibility without recognition of the rights of merchantmen, during times of peace, to pass inoffensively through the territorial waters of another State. It seems generally established, though, that when such coasting vessels come to anchor they are under the jurisdiction of the riparian State."

Chief Justice Waite, in 1886, seemed wholly decided on the point when he wrote, handing down the opinion in the Wildenhus case:

"When a merchant vessel of one country enters the ports of another for purposes of trade it subjects itself to the law of the place to which it goes. As the owner has voluntarily taken his vessel for his own private purposes to a place within the dominion of another Government than his own and from which he seeks protection during his stay, he owes that Government such allegiance for the time being as is due for the protection to which he becomes entitled."

But then comity, that element of courtesy and common sense and good will which is also part of the vague thing called the law of nations, comes in to trouble the jurist.

"From experience, however," he continued in the opinion, "it was found long ago that it would be beneficial to commerce if the local government would abstain from interfering with the internal discipline of the ship. So by comity it came to be understood among civilised nations that all matters of discipline and all matters done aboard which affected only the vessel or those belonging to her, and did not involve the peace and dignity of the country or the tranquility of the port, should be left to be dealt with by the authorities of the nation to which the ship belongs."

Wildenhus was a Belgian sailor who, in a fight, killed a comrade aboard the Noordland while she was moored to a dock in Jersey City. The local authorities arrested and prosecuted the slayer, and the Belgian Consul intervened with a writ of habeas corpus questioning their jurisdiction. So heavy a weight did the Supreme Court attach to the comity involved that Chief Justice Waite continued:

"The whole question is, is this affray a disturbance of the public peace of New Jersey, whose citizens have little concern with what happens on a visiting ship? Disorders which disturb the public peace may of course be suppressed by the port authorities. But it is not always easy to determine which jurisdiction a particular act of disorder belongs to."

In finally denying the writ and returning the Belgian to Jersey for trial, Justice Waite stated the determining motive was the publicity and attendant psychological disturbance of the public order created by a crime as grave as felonious homicide.

Whether he would have held that the presence under seal in the store room of the Berengaria of some bottled whisky and ale involved "the peace and dignity of the country and the tranquility of the port," or whether it was one of those "matters done aboard which affect only the vessel and those belonging to her" would make a good moot question for some club of very young law students to dig their teeth into.

In 1853 the United States, which is now asserting its right to enforce on foreign vessels in its waters every jot and tittle of its peculiar laws, was complainant in the case of the American merchantman Creole. Another peculiar law, that making slavery a legal institution in this country, was involved, and the United States carried the day against the long established principle that whenever a slavish foot touched British soil, its owner became a freeman.

The Creole, a slaver, was homeward bound with a cargo when mutiny occurred and the blacks took charge, killing the skipper and forcing the mate to take the ship into Nassau in the Bahamas. The mate demanded that the port authorities restore order and confine the slaves charged with murder till they could be transported to the United States for trial. The black populace of the city demanded that all the unaccused negroes on board should be brought ashore and set free.

What amounted to a riot occurred and all the negroes were taken ashore. Later, before a Commission of Claims with one American and one British member, and as umpire Joshua Bates, the London merchant who practically founded the Boston Public Library with a gift of $50,000, and for whom the Bates Hall reading room is named, the owners of the freed slaves demanded compensation from the British Government for their loss of property.

After expressing his repugnance to the institution of slavery Mr. Bates wrote in deciding against his own Government:

"A vessel navigating the ocean carries with her the laws of her own country as relates to persons and property on board, and to a certain extent she retains these rights even in the ports of a foreign nation which she may visit. It was the plain duty of the Nassau authorities only to keep the mutineers in custody as requested by the American consul. The right, sanctioned by the law of nations, to navigate the ocean, to seek shelter in harbors and retain over the ship, the cargo and passengers the law of her own country, must be respected by all nations; for no independent nation would submit to violation of these rights."

Maritime law makes certain special provisions for vessels driven into port by stress of weather or other peril, so that the case of the Creole may not be wholly in point.

The books are dotted with leading cases on this conflict of rule and comity in territorial waters. Most of the great maritime nations appear many times and impartially uphold one interpretation or the other, according to their interests in each instance.

Wherefore it would appear that Secretary Mellon is legally entitled to confiscate all the sealed liquor supplies brought into American waters, provided the non-Volsteaded part of the world will stand for it, and provided also that maturer thought does not suggest that the newest American Puritanism might profitably be camouflaged with a coating of comity.

"By comity," wrote Chief Justice Waite for the Supreme Court, "it came to be understood among civilised nations that matters done aboard which did not involve the peace and dignity of the country should be left to be dealt with by the authorities of the nation to which the ship belongs.

Time and change have given a spicing of irony to the jurist's employment of that word "civilised" nations. Also to the noble Lord's passing notation that international law has no existence.

Coca Cola King Weds Stenographer

WHILE his lawyers were trying to compromise the $500,000 breach of promise suit brought against him by Mrs. Onezime de Bouchelle, New Orleans society leader, Asa G. Candler, coca cola king and the South's richest man, of Atlanta, Georgia, quietly married Mrs. May Little Ragin, 30, a public stenographer. Mrs. Ragin, a widow, is the mother of 10-year-old twin daughters, Julia and Mary, who may inherit part of their stepfather's millions.

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Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

MISS ELVIRA PETTY
the girl who is different
IN
ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES
AT THE
PARISIEN
WHERE THE
WHEEL OF FORTUNE TURNS EVERY NIGHT
25% of the Admission Receipts Given Away
Also ROY SHARP, the lad with the Banjo
ADMISSION $1.00 DINERS FREE

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Still Going Strong

SPECIAL TEA DANSANT THIS AFTERNOON
AT
THE ST. GEORGE'S CAFE
"Coolest Dance Floor in Shanghai"
Excellent Dinner Program
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Phone West 2279
SEE THE KUROVSKY TWINS
L. HEYER.
Manager

Rules For The Use Of The American Flag

Many inquiries are received by the War Department as to the proper method of displaying, hanging and saluting the United States flag for the evident purpose, according to the Recruiting News, of obtaining some authoritative statement relating to the subject. But at present, says the same authority, there is no Federal law that may be used as a guide.

"In fact," says the News, "there are but four Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing on the subject, one, the Act of Congress, approved February 20, 1905 (33 Sta. L. p. 725), providing that a trade mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof;' the second, a joint resolution of Congress approved May 8, 1914, authorising the display of the flag on Mother's Day; the third, providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag, within the District of Columbia, and the fourth providing, when the country United States is at war, for the dismissal from the service of any employe or official of the United States Government who criticises in an abusive or violent manner the flag of the United States.

"Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, but it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning this matter to govern action within their own jurisdiction."

Attention is called to a warning against desecration of the flag in any way which was issued by the Department of Justice to Federal attorneys and marshals. This states that any enemy alien tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace within the meaning of the declaration of the President issued April 6, 1917. It is within the province of the War Department, says the News, to prescribe rules and regulations governing the method of displaying, hanging and saluting the flag for observance within the Army, but it has no similar authority over civilians. Then the article says:

"There are, however, certain fundamental rules of heraldry which if understood generally would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. There are also certain rules of good taste which, if observed, would preclude the improper use of the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one and the answers to the various questions which arise will be evident if it is kept in mind that the national flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing.

UNION OF FLAG

"The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor. The staff edge of the flag is the heraldic dexter or right edge. When the national flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place of the national flag is on the right; i. e., the flag's own right. When the national flag and another flag are displayed together, as against a wall from crossed staffs, the national flag should be on the right, the flag's own right; i. e., the observer's left, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs the national flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

"When the national flag is hung either horizontally or vertically against a wall the union should be uppermost to the flag's own right; i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or the front of a building, the same rules should be observed; the union should go clear to the 'truck,' as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half staff. When the flag is suspended between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

"When the flags of cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the national flag, the national flag must always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the national flag should be hoisted first. There is a chaplain's flag authorised in army regulations, but there is no church pennant prescribed. Neither the chaplain's flag nor any other flag or pennant is authorised to be placed above or to the right of the national flag.

"International usage forbids the display of the flag of one national above that of any other nation in time of peace. When the flags of two or more nations are to be displayed they should be flown from separate staffs, or from separate halyards, or equalize and on the same level.

NOT AS CHAIR DRAPERY

"Under no circumstances should the flag be draped over chairs or benches, nor should any object or emblem of any kind be placed upon it, nor should it be hung where it can be easily contaminated or soiled. No lettering of any kind should ever be placed upon the flag. It should not be used as a portion of a woman's costume nor of a man's athletic clothing.

"A very common misuse of the flag is the practice of embroidering the flag on cushions and handkerchiefs, and the printing of the flag on paper napkins. These practices, while not strictly a violation of any present Federal law, certainly are lacking in respect and dignity and cannot be considered as evidence of good taste. The War Department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property, provided it is not flown for advertising purposes.

"When flown at half staff the flag is always first hoisted to the peak, the honor point, and then slowly lowered to the half staff position in honor of those who gave their lives to their country, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the head of the staff, for the nation lives and the flag is the living symbol of the nation.

"When the national flag is used on a bier or casket at a military funeral, the rule is the reverse of that for hanging vertically against the wall. The union should be placed at the head of the casket and over the left shoulder of the soldier. The casket should be carried foot first. The flag should not be lowered into the grave and in no case should it be allowed to touch the ground.

"Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning, or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect to the emblem representing our country."

Jute Fabrics

In the fortnightly circular on jute fabrics, Mr. J. A. Fredericks writes as follows:

Heavy C's 2½ lbs. greenstripe were done at Tls. 250 and there are buyers of small parcels at a slightly lower figure. H. C's 2¼ lbs. bluestripe are nominal at Tls. 230. Hessians are quite at Tls. 117 nominal.

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Heavy C's Bluestripe 2¼ lbs. at Tls. 230 nominal per 1,000 bag ex godown Shanghai.

Heavy C's Greenstripe 2½ lbs. at Tls. 250 per 1,000 bags ex godown Shanghai.

Hessian Cloth 45 x 11 oz: at Tls. 117.

Estimated Stocks: 1,200 bales Greenstripe.

For a Weak Stomach

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale everywhere.

Graphic Illustration Of Decline Of Mark

"HOW THE MARK HAS DEPRECIATED"

THE catastrophic depreciation of the German mark is graphically pictured in the above comparison. Before the war a luxurious automobile could be purchased for 5,600 marks, which today is the price of a small loaf of bread.

British Parties And Politics

(Continued from Page 17)

new Coalition with the National Liberals—which Coalition would include Lloyd George. Among Liberals, the obstacle to reunion is not now the bitter memory of Lloyd George's "betrayal" of Asquith, nor his alleged failure to support Woodrow Wilson at Paris, nor yet his infliction of the Black-and-Tans on Ireland. All these causes of recrimination would be overlooked if Lloyd George were not suspected of meditating a new deal with the Tories.

Even Labor is not really united. Some members hobnob with the highest society and clearly intend to take office with any Liberal allies who may assist that object. Other members prefer to sing the Red Flag. With all three parties, therefore, the question is, in essence, one and the same—namely, what shall be the new Coalition?

It was, of course, Stanley Baldwin who helped to wreck Lloyd George's Coalition. But, as Prime Minister, Baldwin has quickly realised that a government based on "The Right," or Die Hard, element of his party may easily be isolated from public opinion. Bonar Law was nearly broken becuse his reactionaries treated the housing question in a manner too cavalier. The judges have administered these same Die Hards a sharp rebuke for their illegal deportation of Irish agitators from British soil. England, with her Habeas Corpus Act, is not ready for Fascismo. Baldwin is thus trying to hold his hotheads by means of men like Reginald McKenna—once Chancellor of the Exchequer under Asquith—and Lord Robert Cecil, who bring into the Cabinet their own Liberal atmosphere. This move is intended to convey the idea that a government, definitely Conservative, can yet pursue a path of progress rather than reaction. In other words, without being a Coalition, Baldwin wishes to behave like one.

Time will show whether he can succeed. The Die Hards certainly do not inspire such a policy. What they want is a tariff, with a preference for the Dominions which are to meet in an Imperial Conference. This fiscal project, if applied to food, will drive Liberals and Labor rapidly into a working partnership—as in 1906. Also the Die Hards aim not so much at concessions to Labor as at a defiant House of Lords, which latter will stultify the House of Commons, however many Prime Ministers sit there. This policy of trying to stem the tide of Labor by means of a second chamber is regarded as madness by Lloyd George, who advocates a rally of the middle class, to be led in fact, if not in form, by himself.

It is the custom to say in Britain that "the center party" is dead. One doubts that death. Balfour, Birkenhead, Lloyd George, Churchill and Chamberlain are not fools. Nor are they quiescent. And against them the Government has no equally talented body of debaters. Whatever else the country wants, it does not want undiluted Toryism. Nor does it want undiluted Labor. The Snowden Resolution, advocating Socialism, was proposed in a pusillanimous speech. No one knows better than Mr. Snowden, who has visited Russia, and has seen the economic breakdown of Bolshevism in that country. On the other hand, there are infinite discontents in England. In the four years of war, the population there, despite losses, increased by two millions. Since 1920 nearly another million has been added. While the average per square mile on this earth is 35 persons, roughly, the average per square mile in England, apart from Scotland, is 700. A million are still out of work, yet a million dwellings are wanted. Wages have been cut, but the dole is not steady. And while emigration follows, it can never be popular as a political proposal.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

On the top of all this comes the sad unsettlement of Europe. The return of men like Mac-Donald does not mean that Britain regrets the part she played in August, 1914. But it does mean that she regrets the part played by the Allies after the Armistice. The war has not ended war. France, is armed to the teeth and, against her, Britain is feverishly building aeroplanes which will contend for the mastery of the sky. This increased expenditure has to be undertaken at a time when Britain is finding money for the service of the American loan. And she is embittered indeed at the spectacle of France arming, as she believes, against her, when nothing has been paid by France of her indebtedness. From the settlement between France and Germany Britain considers herself forcibly excluded, and she has manifestly developed a new relation with Italy. The determining question today must be, therefore, how Baldwin handles the French situation. The country is stirred as seldom it has ever been stirred before, by the policy of Paris. But the very depth of the feeling suggests caution. The fact that David Lloyd George has said of France what others are thinking, does not mean, of necessity, that others will approve of his having said it so vehemently.

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by the sweltering heat of a hot summer's day, when you can feel considerably cooler by drinking any of the following pleasant, pure, fruit syrups with iced water.

Incalculably invigorating!

Pineapple Juice — Strawberry Syrup
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Grape Juice — Lemon Syrup
Lime Juice sweetened — Orange Syrup
Lime Juice unsweetened — Prepared Lemon Squash
Grenadine Syrup — Freezomint (peppermint flavor)
Russian Cherry Brandy — Framboise Vermouth

(taken with ice water, most cooling and refreshing)

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The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets,
ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE
Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.
RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL" HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

MONOPOLE GARAGE COMPANY
43, Avenue du Roi Albert — Phone W. 2360
Cable Address "Monocar."
Repairing, Accessories, Equipment.
Gasoline pump.
WASHING 20 cents.
CARS FOR HIRE DAY & NIGHT. BOXES FOR PRIVATE CARS.
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MA JONG — PE LING — MAH CHEUK
MAH JUCK — PUNG CHOW — MAH D!AO
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MEI REN COMPANY, INC.,
China's largest manufacturers of Chinese Dominoes
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No Order too Small—None too Large
We can make Immediate delivery from Stock

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HENNESSY
and
SODA

THE SCOTCH BAKERY
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Our SODA FOUNTAIN is now in operation:
Wino, A Blood Tonic,
an excellent Summer Drink.
Raspberry, Lemon, Lime Juice and other Flavours.
These are not simply Soda and Syrup Essences, but made from Special Recipes.
ICE CREAM
of a Delicious Creamy Flavour
TRY THEM

PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL
MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
THE NATURAL-MILK F
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

AUGUST DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Wednesday,	August 1
Thursday,	" 2
Friday,	" 3
Saturday,	" 4
Tuesday,	" 7

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE 6 PER CENT LOAN OF 1923 (ALLOTMENT AT PAR)

60999 A 7

NOTICE

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915)

EXTRA BOND ISSUE OF $2,800,000.00 FACE VALUE

With reference to Notice dated 23rd March, 1922, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an arrangement made with the Ministry of Finance and sanctioned by the Cabinet in June of last year, $2,800,000.00 worth of "Officially Undelivered" bonds of the Fourth Year National Loan have now been recognised as an extra issue of the above loan, and sealed with a special seal which bears the following wording: "Extra Bond valid for interest and redemption (特加公債) F. A Aglen I. C. of Customs." Interest on these sealed bonds is payable at the Bank of China and its agencies on the 12th April and 12th October of each year, beginning with coupon No. 14 due 12th April, 1922, until the bonds have been redeemed.

Lists of numbers of authorised bonds are being printed and will be available shortly at the Bank of China.

F. A. AGLEN.
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
National Consolidated Debt Office.
Peking, August 1st, 1923.

60964 A 10

St. Nicholas Home for Russian Soldiers

15 Markham Road

Will be glad to supply chauffeurs more especially for owner-drivers. Ten men available all holding local driving licenses, all reliable, sober and trustworthy. Those interested are invited to kindly call at the above address where the Superintendent will be found during the whole day, the undersigned from noon to 0.30 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

IWAN DOLGOROUCKOFF

60967

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45 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

We beg to announce that we have opened an export office and shall be glad to accept orders for all kind of filet laces, filet tableware, linen embroideries and other China hand embroidered products We have large stocks on hand.

60951

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Lazard-Godchaux Co., (Far East) S. A. have removed their offices to No. 3 Kiukiang Road (Suzuki Building 4th. floor) 60965 A 10

Notice of Removal

We have removed our office from 6, Kiukiang Road to 29, KIANGSE ROAD (the 2nd floor.)

DAVID L. MOSS & CO.
Shanghai

60920 A 9

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 28, North Szechuen Road Tel. N 3854.

For Sale or Rent immediately, boarding house, 12 rooms, bath attached.

Good Paying Concern

Centrally located. Owner leaving for home.

Apply to Box 41,
THE CHINA PRESS

60985 A 5

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of HARRISON KING WRIGHT, Deceased — Cause No. 2298, Estate No. 525, NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison King Wright, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 2, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

EDWINA W. WRIGHT,
Executrix,
1-C, Darroch Road,
Shanghai, China

August 5, 1923. 60976

In The United States Court For China

In re Last Will and Testament of THEOPHIL EDMUND WINTER, Deceased — Cause No. 2287, Estate No. 521, NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Theophil Edmund Winter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 29, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

HORACE R. LEQUEAR,
Administrator,
Yochow City,
Hunan, China

July 29, 1923. 60788

Hongkew Park

Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 9.15 p.m

Municipal Orchestra

Open-Air Concert

Chairs at 30 Cents each

For Programme:—
See Page No. 4

60974 A 5

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Str. Chang-on, Captain K. C. Lee, will ve from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 7th Aug., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage pply to office of the Company No. B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520 Passage 3283

60978 A 7

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ASSIST PROF. DR. K. PANEK, M.D., begs to announce. that he has removed his office rooms on 1st of August to Ward Building, 124 Szechuen Road, next to Navy Y.M.C.A. Phone C. 1129.

60533 A 16

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of business on Monday, the 6th August on account of Bank Holiday.

60913 A 5

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
皮象牌酒
PILSENER PILSENER
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line of fine *lithograph inks* and a large assortment of Barnhart and Spindlers hard *copper types*, especially Scripts. Also a full line of *Papers*.

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DENT & CO.

As Trustee in Bankruptcy for K. Vyvyan Dent I have to-day appointed Messrs. Frazar and Co., of 36, Jinkee Road as Selling Agents for the stocks of Merchandise and Wines etc. held by the Firm of Dent and Co.,

A. McLure C. A.
7, Avenue Edward VII.
Shanghai, August 2, 1923

We have this day been appointed Selling Agents for Messrs. Dent and Co. in Bankruptcy. All enquiries in connection with the above to be addressed to the undersigned.

FRAZAR AND CO.
36, Jinkee Road,
Tel. No. C. 98

60944 A 5

GIGANTIC CHEAP SALE

for two weeks

Chinese Fans of All Kinds

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60934 A 5

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"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
3206 Haining Road
Tel. North 527

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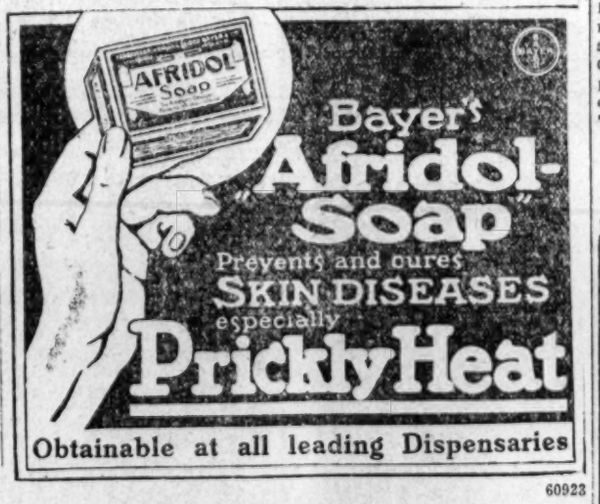

60923

KIAOCHOW TSINAN RAILWAY

Public Notice No. 16

The public is hereby notified that the revised passenger time-table of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway will be enforced on August 1st, 1923, until further notice. Night trains No. 1 and No. 2 will be still suspended temporarily, while trains No. 13 and No. 14 from Tsingtao to Kaomi will be still extended to Weihsien.

By Order
July 21st, 1923. KIAOCHOW-TSINAN RAILWAY

Time-Table

Train Nos. 3 I.II.III	Train Nos. II II.III	Train Nos. 5 I.II.III	Train Nos. 14 II.III.		STATIONS		Train Nos. 6 I.II.III	Train Nos. 14 II.III.	Train Nos. 4 I.II.III	Train Nos. 12 II.III.
7.00	....	10.00	15.00	d.	TSINGTAO	a.	18.10	13.10	21.50	....
7.07	....	10.07	15.07	a.	HARBOUR	d.	18.04	13.03	21.44	....
7.10	....	10.10	15.09	c.	STATION		17.58	13.00	21.41	....
9.13	....	12.27	17.38	a.	KIAOCHOW	d.	15.44	10.30	19.40	....
9.19	....	12.32	17.55	d.		a.	15.39	10.18	19.36	....
9.57	....	13.12	18.45	a.	KAOMI	d.	14.58	9.25	18.57	....
10.15	....	13.32	19.08	d.		a.	14.43	8.55	18.42	....
12.04	....	15.52	21.31	a.	FANGTZU	d.	12.28	6.30	16.55	....
12.25	6.10	16.12	21.54	d.		a.	12.13	5.53	16.40	21.45
12.47	6.36	16.40	22.24	a.	WEIHSIEN	d.	11.50	5.23	16.19	21.19
12.52	6.45	16.45	....	d.		a.	11.45	....	16.15	21.13
14.22	8.46	18.24	....	a.	TSINGCHOW	d.	10.12	....	14.51	19.22
14.25	9.00	18.41	....	d.		a.	9.57	....	14.49	19.11
15.37	10.28	19.54	....	a.	CHANGTIEN	d.	8.28	....	13.36	17.38
15.54	11.00	20.16	....	d.		a.	8.23	....	13.21	17.02
16.21	11.35	20.43	....	a.	CHOUTSUN	d.	7.56	....	12.54	16.30
16.26	11.50	20.48	....	d.		a.	7.51	....	12.51	16.17
19.50	....	23.08	....	a.	TSINAN	d.	5.30	....	10.30	13.00

60998 A 5

Business and Official Notices

Frederick's Hotel

Kwang-Tung Road off Jukong Road
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Large, airy, comfortable moderate priced rooms. Ideal location.
Specially prepared home made sausages. Special chipped fried potatoes and fish. Come and enjoy a meal "like Mother used to cook."
Look for our Sign-board on Jukong Road, 150 Yards off Szechuen Road.

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TIFFINS - TEAS - DINNERS
Special Rates given to purchasers of Meal Tickets. Parties catered for,
Telephone C. 2094

60904 A 5

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1932 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 176

The Joint Savings Society

of the

YIENYIEH-KINCHENG-CONTINENTAL-CHINA AND SOUTH SEA BANKS

7%

interest per annum guaranteed by the four allied banks with an aggregate Paid-Up Capital of over $20,000,000 on various kinds of Savings Accounts which are furthermore entitled to

BONUS DIVIDENDS

Entirely independent organization with half-yearly public audits

For further particulars please write for our free booklet

Offices:	*Agencies:*
3 Hankow Road, Shanghai	All the offices of the four allied banks throughout China
63 Rue XXIII, Tientsin	
45 Marrinskaia, Hankow	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £2,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
A. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd,
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Agra	Haipnong	Peking
Amoy	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lampur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
Penang (Kedah)		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGOSLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMI CHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. ..... $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Cable address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital .. $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Dairen	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Haiphong	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up .... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Saving Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,21: (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,00 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB.
Agent.

新江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$300,000.00
Undivided Profits	$120,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughou China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars	4,000,000
Aut. Cap. Gold lt. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold lt. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie,
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie.
Lon and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHE.
General Managers.

Weather Report

Remarks on the 3rd.—The anticyclone is central between Nippon and the Bonin. High pressures over central China. The typhoon is crossing the Ballintang Channel WNW ward or NW ward and threatens the Kwangtung coast. Low center forming over the Carolines. Summer monmoon along our coasts. Cyclonic circulation between Formosa and Luzon. Very hot and fine weather in our Valley.

Morning of the 4th.—Fine weather. Summer monsoon. The pressure keeps normal and steady.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpa
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
(Established 1915)

Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and agencies in principal cities throughout China
Correspondents in Europe, United States of America, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Manila, Straits Settlement and Australia.
All kinds of banking business transacted.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

Telephones C. 4522-4
Cable Address "Comsavbank"

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$630,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947
6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

工商銀行 THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
Shanghai Branch
61 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHA"
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6551.

CHU KINHOW, Manager,
Shanghai Branch.

東方商業銀行 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

LI U WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 24, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	30-40
Cod	"	15-20
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	15-20
Salmon	"	20-25
Samii	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	"	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	"	10-15
Banana	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Oranges	"	$1.00-$1.20
Prunes	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	40-50
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pigeons	"	15-20
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	10-14
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-14
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Bread Beans	per lb.	5-7
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	"	10-12
Peas	"	none
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Grain and Flour		
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	"	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	Green Corn 1-3 $1.50-$2.00
Radishes	"	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	8-10
Onions	"	2-3
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.30
Barley	"	$4.30
Rice	pr 200 lbs.	$13.20
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

H. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Steamers Arrived

Aug. 3—Proteus from .....
Aug. 4—Yungshin from Ningpo
Aug. 4—H. N'shao from Ningpo
Aug. 4—Miyaura M. from Japan
Aug. 4Shawhsing from N'chwang
Aug. 4—Taksang from N'chwang
Aug. 4—Kibi M. 2 from Tsingtao
Aug. 4—Volunteer from N.Y.
Aug. 4—Senzan M. from Japan
Aug. 4-West Jessup from P'land
Aug. 4—Kiangan from Hankow
Aug. 4—Kutwo from Hankow
Aug. 4—Tseangtah from Hankow
Aug. 4—Tatung from Hankow
Aug. 4—Talee M. from Hankow
Aug. 4—Kaho from Dairen
Aug. 4—Shantung from H'kong
Aug. 4—Paling M. from Hankow
Aug. 4—Tongan from Foochow
Aug. 4—President McKinley from Hongkong

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
. K. and S. Ba...	H.$1,135
nartered	£80¾ S.
sso-Asiatic ...	Nom
arine Insurance	
anton	H.$625 B.
orth China ...	Tls. 188
nion of Canton	H.$229 Sa.
ngtze	H.$27 B.
f Eastern Ins.	Tls. 19 B.
ire Insurance	
ina Fire	H.$127 B.
ongkong Fire .	H.$475 B.
Shipping	
do-China Def.	H.$159 S.
do-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
Shell"	66/3
anghai Tug ord.	Tls. 83
hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
Mining	
aiping	Tls. 20½ B.
riental Cons. —	18/-
nub	$5
Docks	
ongkong Dock	H.$150
anghai Dock...	Tls. 91½ B.
w Eng. Works	Tls. 6.85 B.
" Pref. ...	Tls. 5.20
Wharves	
hanghai Wharf	Tls. 194 B.
ongkong Wharf	H.$158 Sa.
ands and Hotels	
hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
ina Realty ord.	Tls. 50
ina Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
French Land .	Tls. 121 B.
anghai Land..	Tls. 119 B.
ariton Ltd. ...	Tls. 88 S.
Cotton Mills	
wo (ord.)....	Tls. 11¾ B.
wo (pref.) ...	Tls 110 B.
aou-kung-mow.	Tls. 10
riental	Tls. 4.85 B.
anghai Cotton.	Tls. 82½
Industrials	
utler Tiles	Tls. 25
ina Sugar	$215 S.
reen Island ...	$30.20 S.
angkats	Tls. 30½
ajor Bros. ...	Tls. 5
hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 95 B.
Stores	
all and Holts..	$6¾ B.
ewelyn	$4.50
ane Crawford..	$102 B.
outrie	$55 B.
atson	H.$20¾ B.
ooks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
ima	Tls. 7 B.
mherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
ngio-Java	Tls. 6.60 B.
ngio-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
per Tawah	Tls. 22½ B.
atu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.10 B.
ute	Tls. 0.65 B.
kit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.20 B.
hamor United..	Tls. 1.12½ B.
hompedak	Tls. 6 B.
heng	Tls. 2
onsolidated ...	Tls. 2.85 B.
ominion	Tls. 2½ B.
ala Kalumpong	Tls. 10¾ B.
ava Consolidated	Tls. 13½ B.
apayang	Tls. 11 B.
aran	Tls. 7.15
edah	Tls. 1¼ B.
oth Bahroe	Tls. 1¼ B.
roewook Java ..	Tls. 15 B.
adang	Tls. 5¾ B.
engkalan Burma	Tls. 1¼ B.
ermata	Tls. 3¼ B.
epah	Tls. 0.92½ B.
amagagas	Tls. 0.87½ B.
eekees	Tls. 1.15 B.
amambu	Tls. 1.40 B.
anawang	Tls. 1.30 B.
hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.65 B.
hanghai Malay.	Tls. 4
	Old 9½ B.
hai Malay pref.	New 9 B.
hanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
ungala	Tls. 1.20xrB.
ungei Duri	Tls. 9¾ B.
ua Manggis ...	Tls. 3¼ B.
hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.75 B.
aiping	Tls. 0.80
anah Merah ...	Tls. 0.82½ B.
ebong	Tls. 1.47½ B.
iangbee	Tls. 3.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 825
ulty Dairy	Tls. 14
hanghai Trams.	Tls. 153 B.
hanghai Gas ...	Tls. 38 B.
orse Bazaar ...	Tls. 50
hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
hai Telephone .	Tls. 70 B.
hai Waterworks	Tls. 171¾

B. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 4, 1923
OFFICIAL
Tebongs Tls. 1.52½
UNOFFICIAL
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 83.00
Kedah Tls. 1.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.10
Kota Bahroes Tls. 1.25

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 4, 1923

Mex. Dollars Average Value	.0875
Native Interest	.02
Copper Cash	248.500
Bar Silver	30 15 16
Shanghai Gold Bar	341½
Bank rate of Discount	8%
Paris on London	79.28
New York on London	457
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0¼
Demand	3/0⅝
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	69
Demand	69¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0⅛
London (Dmand)	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s	3/0⅛
India (T.T.)	225¼
France (T.T.)	1195
America (T.T.)	69
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	71
Batavia (T.T.)	181
Straits (T.T.)	77¼

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1⅛
London 4 m-s Docts	3/1⅝
London 6 m-s Credits	3/2
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1245
America 4 m-s L/c	71½
Docs	72

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70¼ = Tls. 142.45
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $196.98
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/1⅛ = Tls. 6.46
@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $8.93

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 5.86	@ 3/0⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 70	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1183	Fr. 13.18
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70¼	Yen 1.59
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 226½	Rupees 2.52
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.62	Ital. Lire 17.41

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	69⅞
Demand buying on America	70¼
Demand selling on London	3/0⅝
Demand buying on London	3/1⅛

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 500,000 .... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.70 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.82 = 1 Tael
Marks 400.000 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 105.20 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.00 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 137.15 = 100 Fr. Francs

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	56.00	55.40
7th Year 6%	45.80	45.50
9th Year 6%	66.30	66.00
6% Consolidated	49.60	49 19
7% Consolidated	57.00	57.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	34.00	23.90

American
Soda Fountain
Good Service

Mixed Chocolates
Now at $1.20

JUST ARRIVED
Ice Cream Cylinder
To take Home
60 cts. and $1.00
SUGARIE
58 N. Szechuen Road
Phone North 2988

HIRE CAR SERVICE
PHONE 7528 CENTRAL
7700
NAN YANG GARAGE,
53 and 55 AVENUE EDWARD VII

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 4, 1923

Spot bar silver was unchanged and forward up 1-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 62⅞ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 457½. The only change in our official quotations here today was a drop in the Franc rate to 1195.

In view of the holiday here on Monday our market today was very quiet with practically no inter-Bank business done. There were sellers of Sterling at 3-0½ for August, 3-0 7-16 for September and 3-0⅝ for forward delivery.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 69½ for near and forward deliveries and sellers of Yen at 70¼ for near and 70½ for forward. Banks were quoting 3-1⅛, 71¼ and 1230 for Sterling Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

India bought silver in London yesterday and the market there as well as in New York is reported as steady.

Rubber Outputs

	June	July
Alma	24,500	25,500
Anglo-Dutch	40,000	41,000
Anglo-Java	146,500	109,300
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	18,320	
Bukit Toh Alang	13,995	27,790
Bute	13,100	
Chempedak	13,500	14,800
Chemor United	24,388	
Cheng	12,186	
Consolidated	50,117	
Dominion	28,624	
Gula Kalumpong	92,000	94,000
Java Consolidated	48,900	36,900
Kapayang	12,810	
Karan	7,024	
Kota Bahroe	32,255	
Kroewook	48,000	47,000
Langkat	73,800	84,200
New Amherst	4,055	
Padang	3,900	
Permata	7,317	
Repah	19,533	
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	16,828	
Senawang	23,500	
See Kee	12,655	
Shanghai-Seremban	13,555	
Shanghai Kedah	19,241	
Shanghai Kelantan	16,700	21,500
Shanghai Malay	27,607	
Shanghai-Pahang	18,577	
Shanghai Klebang	10,600	11,400
Shanghai Sumatra	58,681	76,766
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	20,682	
Taiping	70,500	
Tebong	59,000	64,000
Tenah Merah	24,400	
Ziangbe	38,500	35,700

Silk Market

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Silk market, Messrs William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated July 27.

White Silk.—The market continues to rule quiet with a few purchases here and there. Settlements of New Style for America now come to light are said to have been effected some time previously.

Tsatlee New Style.—Blue Manchester and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Cloud Unicorn Double Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 1,060 av. Blue Horse 1, 2 Tls. 980 av. Common Tls. 817½.

Steam Filatures.—Some interest has been shown at about former rates.

Yellow Steams.—Further business is reported at Tls. 1,320 av. for Best.

Yellow Silk.—A fair demand is reported for Bombay. Koopuns Tls. 520-27½. Mienyang S. T. 1, 2, Tls. 710, 690. Cables from Japan reduce price of Shinshu No. 1 Yen 100 to Yen 1,780 with a steadier market.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 622 bales white and 726 bales yellow.

To London 28 bales.

To France 122 bales white and 96 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 39 bales white.

To America, 101 bales.

To India and Levant, 297 bales white and 628 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 37 bales.

Steam filatures to Europe, etc 2,355 bales and America 2,31[illegible] bales.

Yellow steam 240 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 20[illegible] bales and America, 1,361 bales.

SETTLEMENT

Settlements for Europe, &c White Silk, 1,000 piculs.

Settlements for Europe, &c Yellow Silk, 1,500 piculs.

Settlements for America, White Silk, 1,000 piculs, total 350[illegible] piculs.

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 1,000 piculs.

Stock in Shanghai, Yellow Silk 1,500 piculs.

Visible Supply for season to date, 6,000 piculs.

Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk 200 piculs.

Colorado, New Warship, Read

Washington, Aug. 3—The Navy Department announces that the new super-dreadnaught Colorado will be placed in commission on August 20 and that a sister ship, the West Virginia, is nearing completion.

WEAK NERVES
are strengthened by feeding with
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic Food
Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "To maintain health and vigour in hot climates a man must pay very careful attention to the problem of diet." He recommends Sanatogen as an ideal nerve food in the Tropics."

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

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35 Broadway, New York

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:
Shanghai

G. A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*

Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

TELEPHONE Central 1324

BRANCHES

Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila
Yokohama, Canton, Hankow
Peking, Tientsin, San Francisco

A REMARKABLE FACT

Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco Leaf for 555 Cigarettes is shipped by Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., direct from the Tobacco Fields in Hogsheads of Oak each weighing some 1,000 lbs. After storing for years, this superfine Tobacco is matured, and is then manufactured into cigarettes. All stalk, sand and other impurities—everything except the delicate leaf itself—are carefully removed by hand, thus ensuring the absolute purity of State Express No. 555 Cigarettes.

PRICE 85 cts. per tin of 50

STATE EXPRESS
555

THE PUREST VIRGINIA CIGARETTES EVER PRODUCED.
Manufactured in LONDON by ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD.

I.S.S. I.S.S.

There are over 37,000 BONDHOLDERS
Who can say

I Save Six

very good Mexican Dollars each month.
Can you say the same thing? If not
NOW
is the time to start.

You can save either $12, $6, or $3 with us and each month your chance of a big reimbursement is equally as good as any other bondholder's.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII

I.S.S. I.S.S.

Chinese Labor In Canada

(From The London Times)

Twenty years ago there were 14,000 Chinese in Canada. Today there are 58,000. It is therefore not surprising that when the Minister for the Interior submitted his bill on the regulation of Chinese immigration, the Dominion Parliament subjected it to a very rigid examination.

Of the 58,000 Chinese in the Dominion, it is estimated that 38,000 are in British Columbia. While there is not complete unanimity of feeling in the province, it is certain that the general sentiment is in favor of the absolute exclusion of Asiatic immigrants. In the older provinces there is less feeling on the subject, but this, British Columbia contends, is because Eastern people escape the pressure of Asiatic competition and have no actual knowledge of the social and industrial conditions which such immigrants produce.

British Columbia numbers, in addition to its Chinese population, some 20,000 Japanese and 20,000 Indians. In fact, out of the 35,000 odd Orientals in Canada, probably 55,000 are in British Columbia. They control by lease or ownership 27,000 acres of the best land in the province. In the lumber mills thousands of Chinese are employed, and they have almost a dominant position in the coast fisheries. In Vancouver there are 40 Chinese butchers, 60 barbers, 172 grocers, 30 jewelers, 201 tobacconists, 29 wholesale dealers, 159 hawkers and peddlers, 50 boot and shoes dealers, five publishers, 54 stationers, and they control 144 confectionery shops, 63 clothing stores, 38 express and dray businesses, and 89 restaurants. They are also represented in many other pursuits and callings. It may be that without the Asiatics; British Columbia would suffer from a far more acute shortage of labor, but that is not a consideration which seems to be influential with the masses of the people.

The chief clauses of the bill, which has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, repeal the Chinese head tax of $500 and provide for the admission under regulation of merchants and students only. Henceforth Chinese laborers will be admitted if they are admitted at all only under regulation. Indeed, it is doubtful if there could be any admission of Chinese laborers without future action by Parliament. The Minister said, "We have confined immigration to merchants and students, and we think it best to leave the definition to regulation which can be amended within a day by the Cabinet rather than having to wait for the next session of Parliament as we would have to do if there was a statutory definition."

There was much debate over the proposal to admit merchants. It was stated by Mr. Stevens of Vancouver that before 1920, when the Canadian restrictions upon Chinese immigration were strengthened, only two or three Chinese merchants a month came to Canada, but thereafter the number rose to 25, 30, 40 and even as high as 400 a month while in one year 1,400 merchants secured admission. It was alleged, too, that there was like evasion under the regulation for admission of Chinese students.

For the future, however, students and merchants who desire to come to Canada will require to have passports from a Canadian officer stationed in China although the right to examine at the port of entry will also be retained. The student will not acquire domicile or residence in Canada and will be free to remain only during the period of attendance at the institution of learning which he enters. It was at first suggested that a merchant as the condition of entrance into Canada should have $2,500 invested in a bona fide business in China, and must show evidence of intention to invest an equal amount in the Dominion, but Parliament finally agreed, at the request of Mr. Stewart, to leave the definition of what constitutes a merchant to the Cabinet. It seemed to be agreed that an absolutely definite provision might often be applied with difficulty while the government would not be free without a reference back to Parliament to deal with exceptional circumstances or methods of evasion which could not have been foreseen.

A Chinese Typewriter

Writing about "The Story of the Typewriter" recalled to our mind the fact that Hankow had a very narrow escape from becoming even more famous than it already is through the invention of a still bigger thing in the same line. This was a Chinese typewriter, and something more. Many persons have wrestled with this problem which the various makers of typewriters are most anxious to solve, but it has hitherto defied them, and no wonder when it is borne in mind that the Chinese Dictionaries contain some 40,000 characters each constituting a distinct letter one and indivisiable. Any machine which could reproduce them would certainly be a marvel.

The Chinese claim the credit of having invented printing, but the claim cannot be admitted. What they invented was stamping. Away back, a thousand years ago, a man named Feng Tao noticed, when he was trotting along a muddy road in his bare feet, that a clear imprint of the foot had been left all the way along, and it occurred to him that other imprints might be stamped in the same way on other surfaces. But others say it was a man who lived in The Sui dynasty times (A. D. 600) who had this inspiration.

Be that as it may, right down to the arrival of foreigners in the country, Chinese printing consisted of cutting figures on a block of wood and reproducing them by pressing paper on the inked surface. All their books were printed in this way. The characters were first written on the block backwards, or on thin paper and transferred, and then painfully cut out by a block-cutter, a proceeding which required a considerable amount of time, thus no daily newspaper could ever have been produced.

Emperor K'ang Hsi, who died in 1723, got the idea of moveable type from the Jesuits and had a font of 250,000 types cut on copper, but dishonest people stole it and sold it for its metal value. The next in the running was the East India Company in 1815 who had a font cast at Macao for the printing of Morrison's Dictionary. The real start in casting Chinese type was made by the Rev. S. Dyer at Hongkong in 1840. The first newspaper printed in Hankow was a native effort, and the types were wooden ones. They stood good for a matter of four issues and then the venture came to an end.

In printing Chinese books 40,000 different characters are not required, because about 5,000 different ones cover all that are in frequent use. Still, a type case to contain that number is a very large and expensive concern, and it cannot hold many of each sort. Thus a type-casting machine always in action is also necessary in order to provide refills when a run on some particular character empties that particular box. If the use of this type case could be done away with the printing of Chinese would be immensely simplified and cheapened.

This was the problem to which a friend of ours set his mind a quarter of a century ago and one on which the makers of linotype machinery are engaged on now without much prospect of success. Our friend had at his command all the native skill and plant needed, and after a couple of years work he succeeded in building a machine which appeared in every way practicable although its range was limited to the four thousand constant characters of Soothill's Dictionary.

The plan adopted was to have these characters cast on a cylinder of about ten inches in diameter and eighteen inches in length. Each circle on the cylinder contained a hundred characters, and forty circles completed the lot, while it was set in a frame in which it rotated freely. Another frame contained the carriage which held the material to be printed upon, and it was made to travel right and left along the front of the cylinder. The keyboard consisted of a set of forty levers any one of which, on being pressed, would turn and hold the carriage in position for printing any one of the particular characters in the circle it controlled. Another set of fifty levers performed the same duty for the hundred characters on each circle, by stopping and holding in printing position the particular character wanted. There were two wheels (taken from an old bicycle) with footrests—one for each foot. By means of these one foot rotated the cylinder, and the other made the carriage fly backwards and forwards as desired. The printing appliance was in a third frame and consisted of a small wood hammer, which was stationary, by means of which the material to be printed was passed against the face of the type. It was pulled down by hand and had springs which carried it back again when let go, the backward movement making the carriage step up one space. The levers which controlled the cylinder were numbered from one to fifty and those which stopped the carriage were distinguished by letters. A plan was provided which showed the number and letter of every character, and when the corresponding levers were pressed down, while the cylinder was revolved by the one foot and the carriage moved into position by the other, an impression of the character required was at once obtained. it was rather a big affair requiring two coolies to carry it, and the working of it was something like weaving at a loom, hands and feet being all required.

On supplying an inked ribbon the machine became a typewriter, but it was intended for taking deep impressions of the type faces on doubled thick blotting paper and from these stereo plates were cast in the foundry after the ordinary fashion. They printed up very well with but two drawbacks—namely blacks between lines of deep impressions had not been taken, and characters not fully formed due to the lack of accuracy in the making of the machine. Then our friend went on furlough and when he came back he found his machine broken up under the impression that it was a piece of lumber.

But the idea was quite sound and practical and anyone who cares to take it up and work it out will confer an enormous boon on the Chinese printing trade.—Central China Post.

The Poorest Man

Now that Henry Ford is accounted the richest man in the world, who is the poorest man and what is his name?

The question admits of no one answer. For, in our common parlance, the richest man is he who has acquired the greatest fund of the world's wealth. But poverty may, and often does, resides in a number of places. It is difficult to measure poverty.

For instance, the man whose house is filled with merry laughing children might consider childlessness the greatest poverty on earth. Another, possessing a host of friends, might judge a solitary habit of life to be poverty. While a person richly endowed with fine taste might consider the lack of culture as poverty. There are many spiritual and material possessions of mankind the dearth of which would connote poverty.

Obviously one cannot contrast the riches of gold with the poverty inherent in the lack of gold. Mr. Ford's wealth means very little to him, as he confesses. He would be rich without riches, for he has a fertile imagination and an inquiring mind. Some of the world's "richest" men have lacked these things. Many of the "poorest" have possessed them.

Actually the richest person in the world is a newborn baby whose wealth is in the expectancy of a long life crowded with the possibilities of friends, honor and a happy heart.

The poorest person is one who faces the sunset of a misdirected life and has learned but one great truth, and that too late. "It might have been."—San Francisco Journal.

"Save your eyes."

OPTOMETRISTS ASSOCIATED OPTICIANS

BETTER VISION THROUGH SCIENTIFIC OPTOMETRY

A REASON FOR

that supremacy which so decidedly makes our glasses excel, is that we have precision instruments in the hand of a graduate optometrist to conduct scientific sight-testing, and a perfectly equipped shop in which to make high grade lenses.

Chinese Optical Co.

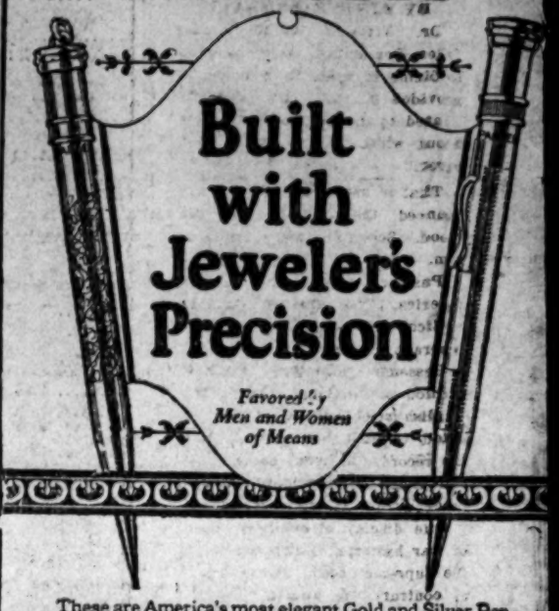
P252 Nanking Road.

中國精益眼鏡公司

LUCKY-LOCK PARKER Pencils

Built with Jeweler's Precision

Favored by Men and Women of Means



These are America's most elegant Gold and Silver Pencils. They rank in the Pen and Pencil field as the Rolls-Royce in the automobile field.

The lead is always sharp, turns OUT for writing and turns IN when not writing. New leads can be easily inserted at the writing point as needed.

Please let us submit to your inspection our beautiful gold and silver styles direct from America.

On Sale at

Chinese-American Pub. Co. — Chung Hua Book Co.
Office Appliance Co. — Sincere & Co.
Wee Wee Co.

THE AULT & WIBORG CHINA CO.
Wholesale distributors.

Packing The Toilet Vanities

When off for the holidays, a vexed question concerns the packing of liquid toilet lotions, and perfumes, since liquids of any sort require very special care in the packing if the corks of the bottles have once been removed. Toilet-powders are also troublesome things to pack securely. Of course there is always the small box of block-powder to be carried in the vanity-bag, but something more than this is needed for a "puff-over" after ablutions. The easiest way to carry loose powder is in a spray-top bottle—that is, an enamelled bottle with perforated screw top.

Another handy way to carry powder when going for a short visit only is to cut a few pieces of lint, two inches square each, dip them into powder till they are well smothered, then roll them up and place them in a wide-mouthed bottle ready for use. Wads of wool can be used instead of lint, as they, too, will take up a sufficiency of powder, which plain cambric will not do.

Liquid perfumes should be put up in screw-top bottles, or in stoppered bottles enclosed in cardboard cases. The same rule applies to liquids for the complexion and hair. Some girls always keep in their valise a little scent-bottle in its own cardboard case for holiday use specially.

A tooth-paste or tooth-soap is more easily packed than tooth-powder, and toilet creams, of course, are quite easy to pack, especially if they happen to be put up in small jars with screw-top metal lids. When a skin-oil, such as almond oil or olive oil, is carried, this is a good plan to follow: Saturate a small nursery sponge with the oil and enclose it in a wide-mouthed bottle. When required for use, just squeeze the sponge.

Sometimes, in view of softening hard water, it is advisable to include a little borax or ammonia among the toilet preparations for holiday use. In this case pack the borax or ammonia in an ointment jar and keep it airtight.

Are You Going on a Journey?

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale everywhere.

Cotton Futures Soar Skyward

New Orleans, Aug. 3.—Cotton futures soared seven dollars a bale after receipt of the government report which placed the condition of the crop at 67.7.

Cairo, Aug. 3.—The Egyptian Government has decided to enter the cotton market as a purchaser with a view to maintaining prices.

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TODAY

Unwelcome Truth
One War Folly
4,200,000 New Babies
That Next War

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

Dr. Vincent, for the Rockefeller Foundation, says modern medicine is open to new truth, provided it "can be rationally related to the body of knowledge about which all scientific men agree."

That is too strict. Harvey announced the circulation of the blood. Scientific men ridiculed him.

Pasteur announced his discoveries. The greatest men in medical science called him an ignorant charlatan.

Bessemer described his new method of making steel. The English steel makers' convention voted to omit his address from the record, "to avoid being made ridiculous." Even scientific minds rebel at new truth occasionally.

One display of asininity, born of war hysteria, is disposed of by the Supreme Court. It condemns, as contrary to human liberty, laws in various States forbidding the teaching of German and other foreign languages.

Suggesting or voting for such a law was worthy of a fool, seeking to force ignorance upon children. Every language acquired opens the door to new knowledge.

How big will Russia be 100 years hence? How foolish are European nations and this country to antagonise Russia that one day will be a nation of a thousand millions!

The motto of the Soviet Government is "We want plenty of young people for our fields and armies."

Russia does everything to encourage increased birth rate and gets results.

This country has 23 births a year for every thousand inhabitants. Great Britain has 21, Germany 26 and Russia 35.

4,200,000 Russian babies born every year. That means quite an army twenty years hence.

Army officers yesterday "demonstrated" new forty-ton war tanks known as "Mark VIII." Two of these, travelling a few yards apart, were sent against a forest of good-sized trees. Not swerving to right or left, they went through, knocking down trees with twelve-inch trunks several at a time, riding over trunks, roots and tree tops, as a harrow rides over stubble.

These land battleships, capable of carrying large sized guns on their decks, added to the new highly improved poison gases, will make the next war really dangerous. It is to be hoped this country won't be dragged into it through any League of Nations or World Court.

Serious news from Spain tells of the assassination of Cardinal Soldeville, Archbishop of Saragossa.

The Cardinal, highest churchman of Spain, was chief representative of the Pope in that country and his spokesman at the Spanish court.

At first attributed to discontented laborers on the Cardinal's estate, the murder is now declared to be the deed of an anti-Catholic faction in Spain. The assassination caused intense indignation throughout Spain. Religious riots have occurred in Barcelona and elsewhere.

The Japanese police are rounding up radicals or "Reds," as we call them. Reds are accused of planning a Communist State on the Russian plan. In China the Government discovers a plot to restore the Emperor.

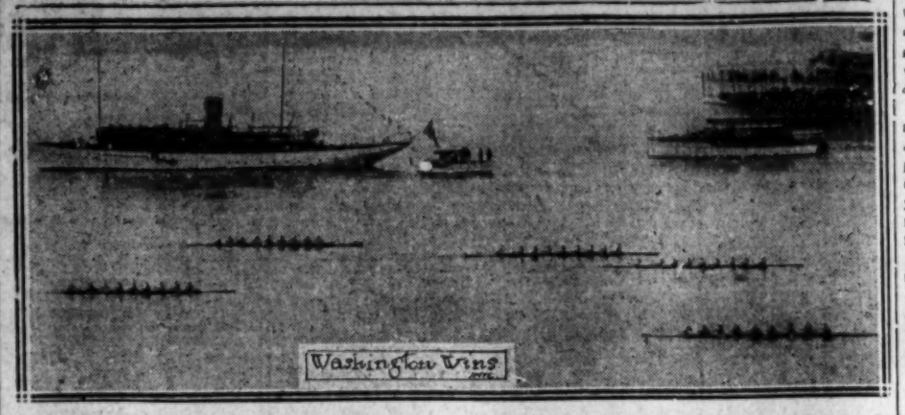
There was an interesting paragraph in Lloyd George's last article calling attention to the service Russia had rendered by putting a terrible smash-up before the civilised world, when other nations might have made the same Communist mistake had not Russia fortunately warned them with her disaster.

The troubles in Japan, the utter chaos in China, where the soldier of today is a kidnaper bandit tomorrow, and the feeble aimless rebellion against England in India are all encouraging to the white race.

If any real danger threatens, apart from our murdering of each other, it will come from Asia. And the Asiatics have still to show signs of any permanently united action.

The French flier Barbot, in his machine weighing six hundred pounds, flew from Long Island to West Point and back, 130 miles. Fuel and for the trip cost seventy cents. The day is coming when men will travel across the ocean in less than twenty-four hours for less than twenty dollars.

Washington Wins Varsity Race



DESPITE the terrible pain he suffered from an infected knee, Dow Welling, 21-years-old Westerner, stroked the "huskies" of the University of Washington eight to an impressive victory in the intercollegiate row ing regatta on the Hudson River, at Poughkeepsie. Navy was second and Columbia third.

The New Czars

BY PETER E. WRIGHT
(In The London Mail)

The House of Commons was told a few days ago by Mr. Lloyd George that there was "no fundamental difference, when you meet people, between your Czarist and your Bolshevik." He thus dissipated the double mirage which Russia has for the last five years presented to the politicians of Western Europe.

For the surface of the political world is most delusive and throws up for the unwary observer gaudy, tempting and evanescent illusions, so that some have seen an outpost of the infernal regions in Russia, where others perceived only the copy of a celestial paradise.

But Mr. Lloyd George has not only gazed on Russian matters from a distance; he has also handled them and has the solid knowledge which actual contact brings, and it warns him that Russia is only tangible, if sordid, earth; far removed from Heaven, but not altogether rooted in Hell.

If there is much resemblance there is certainly not the entire similarity which he declares to exist. If he is not aware of the difference it is because he is familiar only with one of the two pictures—the Bolshevik.

He never associated with the dignitaries of Czarism; for in the days when it flourished he did not frequent international conferences except those of the Nonconformist communities in which he was the chief figure and almost a minor deity. In them, indeed, he was the object of nothing less than worship, and disbelief in him was treated as a form of impiety.

But the officials of the Czar did not haunt chapel circles or Mr. Lloyd George would be aware of at least one point of dissimilarity between the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chicherin, whom he knows, and his predecessors in office.

The former Ministers had little or not fear for their personal safety; they were guarded, it is true, by gentlemen wearing the large boots and the looks of exaggerated caution which are common to the detectives of all nations, but their greatest anxiety was to escape from the protection of their protectors.

Chicherin, too, may be, as Mr. Lloyd George says, an aristocrat; but in his exalted position he leads a life as strained and anxious as a criminal in hiding. As he sat with Mr. Lloyd George on the terrace of his enchanting villa at Genoa it needed only the sudden toot of a motor-horn in the road to make Chicherin and his colleagues jump in their chairs with terror.

The Czarist Government was violent and arbitrary; but the Bolshevik system is murderous and sanguinary, both for governors and governed, as its predecessor never was.

Communism ceased to be Communism at once in Lenin's hands. This is his grand achievement, and the highest service he ever rendered to the Communists.

If in this country a new and revolutionary principle of property was applied to small agricultural holders alone, it might justly be said not to have been applied at all; for small-holders are only a very small fraction of the entire nation. In Russia, industrial workmen are a still smaller fraction—mere spots in the illimitable ocean of peasants that occupy the Russian continent.

But Communism has been reserved for the workmen. The peasants have not only been exempted from it, but also Lenin gave them the land which had belonged to their former lords; more accurately, he gave them a thousand years' lease of it, and thus the sacred principles of Socialism remained inviolate.

He is thus the successor of all the Czars. Within the lifetime of many Englishmen, Russian peasants were mere property, and their landlord could kill or sell them. They were liberated by the grandfather of the amiable sovereign who was butchered in a cellar by Lenin's emissaries. The Czar Liberator freed the peasants, and Lenin has endowed them with that land which is so dear to them that they put it into their mouths and taste it with delight.

In everything that happens now in Russia a certain resemblance can be found to something that happened before; if it surprises and stupefies us it is only because we are ignorant of the past.

The destiny of the Romanoff Czars, if it can be expressed in a word, was to force the semi-Asiatic Russians into a European mould, and to this day in Russia the mark of refinement in culture is something which is foreign, like an English pipe or a French hat; but the material on which the Czars worked was not ductile, and it had to be forced, so that their Government during generations was therefore infamous for its brutalities and violence, and was largely conducted by foreigners, just like Lenin's; and the same oppressions, even those of the Church, can be found in the past as in the present.

But there is a difference, in spite of what Mr. Lloyd George says, between the Soviets and the Czar. It is the old methods, it is true, that continue, but extravagantly exaggerated, and so distorted by this excess that the terrors of the past seem, by comparison, mild and insignificant. The Soviets out-Czar the Czar.

For more than a century the misdeeds of the Imperial Secret Police and the horrors of Siberian exile have furnished us with sensation, but nothing has ever been imagined like the tyranny of the Che-ka.

Every day in Russia people now vanish from the face of the earth, and no one ever hears or dares to ask what has become of them.

The old officials were unjust and corrupt, but at their worst they observed the outward forms of justice. The Bolshevik Commissars wantonly and openly shoot any person in the street they take a fancy to kill, and no one may complain, just as the Zulu kings used to try the new rifles given to them by shooting down some one or other of their subjects.

This expresses the whole difference between the old and the new Russian Government. The old was still half-Asiatic, and shocked us in its despotism. But the new has a disregard for human life and suffering which is African in its savagery.

The Extremists may ultimately be deposed, but at the present their rule is undisputed. A Trade Commission, such as we now have in Moscow, is in itself a mere show, and real relations can only exist if Russians and Englishmen can mix freely in each other's countries. This they can never do till the Russian Government, whatever its name, grows less furious and ceases to roar at the world with its present murderous fury.

AN ancient Spanish manuscript, known as the "Codex Huntingtonianus Palimpsestus" is a few schoolars who have seen it in the vaults of the Hispanic Society of America, in New York City, is the subject of a controversy between Biblical scholars, who either affirm or deny the manuscript is the earliest version of the Bible and that it differs radically from the generally accepted versions. The manuscript was brought here in 1907, having been stolen from a monastery in Spain. After pering over it for weeks, Dr. T. S. Buchanan, decipherer of many old manuscripts for the British Museum, now a teacher in Arisley Towers Prep School, announced that he had discovered the Bible text embedded with a steel pen in the vellum, from which the ink had been erased.

HIS is the latest portrait of Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, taken on the celebration recently of her 78th birthday anniversary.

Italy's Financial Progress

The financial situation of Italy shows a substantial improvement, according to the National Bank of Commerce in New York. In the July issue of Commerce Monthly, it says that a summary of the financial accomplishments up to a few months ago indicate that the trend of Italian finances has been in the direction of a definite and favorable reduction of the deficit.

"It is difficult to obtain figures for the total revenues and expenditures of Italy for the last four fiscal years that may be relied upon for purposes of an accurate appraisal of the progress toward a balanced budget. The various estimates, however, all disclose the same general and unmistakable tendency. The revenues have been increasing and the expenditures have been decreasing. All statements agree as to the marked decline in the deficit in the last four years.

"It has long been recognised that the abnormal financial conditions created by the events of the war and postwar periods in Europe have come to constitute if not an insuperable, at least a very serious, obstacle to the recovery of European industry. Interrelation of the finances of the various European countries and the preponderating influence of Germany in the whole European situation have led many financial authorities to believe that the finances of these countries could not be placed upon a sound footing without a final settlement of the reparation question.

"The events of the last twelve months, however, have focused interest upon the course of the finances in a number of countries and have raised the question anew whether or not as a matter of fact, several of these countries, almost entirely upon their own resources, were not working out of their financial chaos.

"Illustrative of this movement, if not entirely typical, is the recent financial progress in Italy. If the present program of financial reconstruction of Italy should be carried out successfully, it could not, of course, be interpreted as a proof that other countries would do likewise, but it would clearly suggest the possibility for these countries to work out a large part of their own financial salvation once the peoples have clearly faced their internal problems and have accepted the inevitable consequences of the present financial situation.

"The close of the war found Italy, from a financial point of view, one of the most heavily burdened belligerents and the period of disorder following the war drove it into an even more serious condition.

"The financial condition of any country is reflected by two things: first, the condition of its present financial statement as compared with that of previous years and second, the plans for retrenchment of expenditures and increases in revenues which it has under way. This brings up to a discussion of what is perhaps one of the most striking programs of financial reform that has ever been adopted by any modern nation in times of peace.

"Italy has formulated a program of drastic fiscal readjustment which was in part expressed by the statement of the Minister of Finance that for every million of increased receipts, there must be a million of economies. 'More money and less spending epitomised the new policy. The significance of these utterances, from the point of view of future financial policy, is not that they express a determination to improve the finances but that they constitute a reversal of the postwar process of meeting the financial situation. Ever since the war, the continental governments have acted pretty much on the theory that it was necessary to adjust finances in the light of what they believed to be compelling social conditions. On the theory that the government must be maintained and that therefore whatever expenditure or subsidy was necessary to keep the party in power must be made, these extraordinary subsidies were continued. Here, however, is a government which comes into power on the theory not that the party will remain in power at the expense of financial policy but that a correct financial policy will serve as a reason for the government's remaining in power.

"It, is, of course, too early for an accurate appraisal of the tangible effects of this new financial program. However, according to the recent statement of the Italian Finance Minister the estimates of expenditure for the financial year, which opens in July, have been so vigorously pared down that the deficit should be but little more than a milliard lire. This estimate represents a reduction of nearly three billion lire from the estimate of last November.

"The administration of the finances in such a rigorous way in the light of the social conditions that have existed at various times in Italy since the war must, of course, be looked upon as somewhat of an experiment However, the fact that a nation should respond in a whole-hearted way in support of such a program is a very hopeful indication of the growth in realisation by the peoples as to what is necessary to bring these countries back to a sound basis.

"The financial progress of Italy in the next few months will be watched with unusual attention, not simply because of an interest in Italy's recovery but also because of the light that it will throw upon the question as to how far individual European nations may by their own efforts recover independently of outside influence."

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dawson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 2,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. KINGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO & POOTOO.—The Str. HSIN KIANGTEEN, Capt. Randbye, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. YUSHUN, Capt. Evensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. IRENE, Capt. Poturel, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 7. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.S.M.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK via PANAMA CALLING AT TAKU BAR, DAIREN, JAPANESE PORTS & SAN FRANCISCO.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ALASKA MARU, 12,000 Tons, Captain K. Yajima, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy on August 14, at ——— For Freight, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Steamers Departed

Aug. 3—Fushimi M. for Japan
Aug. 3—Macedonia for Japan
Aug. 4—Tuckwo for Hankow
Aug. 4—Tehhsing for Hankow
Aug. 4—Shengking for Hankow
Aug. 4—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Aug. 4—Tahung M. for Hankow
Aug. 4—Rokko M. for Japan
Aug. 4—Rokkosan M. for Wuhu
Aug. 4—Hainchi for Foochow
Aug. 4—Feiching for Wenchow
Aug. 4—Kumano M. for Japan
Aug. 4—Suiyang for S. H. C.
Aug. 4—Loongwo for C'king
Aug. 4—Glenlifer for Europe
Aug. 4—Hanyei M. for Hankow
Aug. 4—Eburna for Singapore
Aug. 4—Kaiping for Chinwangtao
Aug. 4—Naneric for Hankow
Aug. 4—Tjimanoek for Java
Aug. 4—Shinko M. for T'tao
Aug. 4-Seiko M. for Dairen
Aug. 4-Fukwang for Chinkiang
Aug. 4—Soten for Singapore
Aug. 4—Hsinwah for N'chwang
Aug. 4-Yokohama for Seattle
Aug. 4-P. Taft for S. F'cisco
Aug. 4—Khiva for London
Aug. 4—Yungshin for Ningpo
Aug. 4—H. F'teen for Ningpo, Pootoo

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Hunan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nanchang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Canton for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing left Hongkong for Tsingtao last Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing will leave Hongkong for Tsingtao today.

The I-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Friday, August 10.

The C.N. s.s. Kansu will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Amoy for Foochow and Shanghai on Friday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Lungkow, Hongkong and Canton on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning, and will sail for the same ports at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama today and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Janus, from Calcutta on July 15, is expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai tomorrow.

EUROPEAN LINES

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, July 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 17.

The Ben Line s.s. Benglee, from London, left Penang on July 24 and is due in Shanghai on August 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala was due to leace London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about Sept. 12.

The S.E. m.s. Canton, from Gothenburg, left Antwerp on July 25 and is due in Shanghai on September 6.

The S.E. s.s. Japan, from Gothenburg, left Immingham on June 26, and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola, from London on July 6, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The Glen Line s.s. Glensanda, from London, left Hongkong Wednesday afternoon, and is due to arrive in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf upon arrival.

The N.D.L. s.s. Ludwigshafen left Singapore on Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong and Takao (Formosa) on August 14.

The N.D.L. s.s. Weser left Hamburg on July 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 18.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Patrocolus left Singapore on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on August 10.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Dardanus left Singapore on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong on August 11.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord will leave Shanghai for Marseilles at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, Aug. 17, and passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 1 o'clock.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere is due to leave Marseilles on Friday, August 10, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about September 14.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, from Marseilles on June 29 with mail, left Hongkong on Thursday noon, and is due in Shanghai at 6 o'clock this morning. The liner will dock at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and is due to arrive at Marseilles on September 9 and in London, September 18.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Talthybius will leave Nagasaki today and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup arrived in Shanghai from Portland yesterday, and will [illegible] the port via Hongkong and Manila tomorrow.

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on August 8.

The S. & B. s.s. West Chopaka is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles tomorrow, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila the following day.

The S. & B. s.s. West Carmona is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on August 13, and will sail for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore the following day.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on August 8.

The Barber Line s.s. Eebeck is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on August 17.

The Barber Line s.s. William Penn is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on August 15.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce, from San Francisco on July 26, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday, and is expected in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 15.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson, from Seattle on July 25, is due at Yokohama tomorrow and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe on August 11.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant is due to leave Seattle tomorrow and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 23.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, from Vancouver on July 26, should arrived at Yokohama next Tuesday, and is expected in Shangai on August 12.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Aug. 29.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on August 24.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland on August 26, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on Aug. 28.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru, which arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco on Friday, left for Hongkong last evening.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and is due to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on August 23.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong last evening and docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The liner will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Messrs. H. Mandey, G. Watdswatth, Mrs. Dinnow, Mrs. E. J. Woodley.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Farrajolo, Miss Sucholtz.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. J. H. Williams, Misses C. W. Lewis, H. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bargmann, one Naval rating.

Per C. M. s.s. Hain Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. J. Shoemaker, Miss Crush.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. J. W. Beatty.

Per I-C. s.s. Fausang from Tientsin: M. Friedman; from Chefoo: Miss E. M. Browne, Mrs. W .McIntosh, Mrs. Brent.

Per P. M. s.s. President Taft from Hongkong: Mrs. S. J. Berger, Messrs. Cheng Man-po, E. E. Ellis, Fung Sik, F. Haessler, Hee Cheong, Lee Kim Soo, C. V. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McCullough, Mrs. M. and Miss M. O'Brien, Mr. Jefferson Patterson, Mrs. L. Smith, Miss M. E. Shambaugh, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Wong, Mr. Yeung Yan, Through passengers for San Francisco: Messrs. Geo. A. and James A. Briggs, Mrs. Nora Barbour, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Miss L. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Fay Cooper Cole, Mrs. J. F. Gomes, Miss Molly and Master C. Gomes, Mrs. R. N. Howells, Mr. W. S. Hall, Miss Ruth Mulliken, Mrs. H. R. Mallett, Miss Nora Powers, Mrs. T. W. and Master T. W. Parkin, Messrs. L. A. Redman, W. V. Stinson, A. O. Zinn, Miss D. H. Stratton; for Honolulu: Miss P. Colburn, Mrs. K. K. Gobble, Masters John and Geo. Gobble; for Yokohama: Lt. Col. L. S. Chappelean, Messrs. R. C. Marton, A. Calero, Misses K. L. Phillips, E. Troutmanfi Mable Robbins.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru	July	2
President Wilson	July	8
Taiyo Maru	July	19
President Lincoln	July	21
President Taft	Aug.	4

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	July	2
Empress of Asia	July	14
Stuart Dollar	July	24
Canadian Transporter	July	31
Empress of Canada	July	31
N. D. de Fourviere	Aug.	3

FOR SEATTLE

Pomona	July	3
Arabia Maru	July	7
President Grant	July	12
Arizona Maru	July	16
West Kader	July	16
President Madison	July	24
Eldridge	Aug.	1

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Cayote	July	4
West O'Rowa	July	24

FOR NEW YORK

Wray Castle	July	7
Telemachus	July	10
Genoa Maru	July	13
Hamburg Maru	July	16
Langton Hall	July	20
Gothic Prince	July	21
Independence	July	22
Virginia Dollar	July	24
Manila Maru	July	25

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Glenapp	July	1
Ruesus	July	4
Malwa	July	7
Katori Maru	July	7
Troilus	July	11
Ningchow	July	13
Atsuta Maru	July	14
Glentara	July	17
Helenus	July	18
Devanha	July	21
Peleus	July	28
Keshima Maru	July	28
Sarpedon	Aug.	2

FOR HAMBURG

Tsuruga Maru	July	7
Alps Maru	July	10
Schlesien	July	10
City of Manchester	July	19
City of Pekin	July	24
Emil Kirdorf	July	26
Gleniffer	Aug.	4
Khiva	Aug.	4

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya	July	1
Panama	July	12

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldekerk	July	14

FOR GOTHENBURG

Nippon	July	6

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta	Aug.	3

FOR MARSEILLES

Chili	July	[illegible]
Porthos	July	20
Angkor	Aug.	3

FOR INDIA

Nagpore	July	14
Torilla	July	21
Hosang	July	25
Soudan	Aug.	3

Meteorological Reports

August 5, 1923.

	SICCAWEI			
Sun rises today at 5.21	August 3.		August 4.	
Sun sets today at 18.52				
(inches)	29.67	29.72	29.71	29.75
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.01	0.00	†0.01	†0.02
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.03	−0.01	†0.04	†0.03
Wind—direction	SSE	SE	SE	SSE
Wind—miles per hour	19.3	13.0	12.4	14.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	92°0	79°5	76°8	86°2
Humidity %	60	98	98	70
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	1	0	5	3
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIGDED REPORT August 3.	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.70	−0.402	29.68
Temperature (Min. 76°5) (Fahr.) (Max. 94°7)	85°5	−1°6	81°8
Rainfall (inches)	32.02	0.00	23.51

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"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Aug. 5	Aug. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22	Oct. 8

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	August 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6
"PRESIDNET McKINLEY"	Sept. 18

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E/Australia	Aug. 27—Sept. 13	E/Russia	Oct. 6—Oct. 22
E/Asia	Sept. 8—Sept. 24	E/Australia	Oct. 22—Nov. 7

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EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	August 18
EMPRESS OF ASIA	August 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 7

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S.S. President Taft	Aug	4
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug.	18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept.	1
S.S. President Wilson	Sept	15
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept.	29

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland	Aug	3
S.S. President Pierce	Aug.	17
S.S. President Wilson	Aug.	31
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept	14
S.S. President Taft	Sept.	28

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Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 24
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	Sept. 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

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Shinyo Maru,	Aug. 18
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Sept. 3
Taiyo Maru,	Sept. 15

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NYK

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Omi Maru .....Aug. 8
†Nagasaki Maru ....Aug. 10
Aso Maru .....Aug. 10
Nikko Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Iyo Maru ..... Aug. 16

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE
*Tokashima Maru ....Aug. 8
Hakone Maru .....Aug. 20
Suwa Maru .....Aug. 25

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....Aug 15

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Delagoa Maru .....Aug. 9

FOR HONGKONG
Shidzuoka Maru ....Aug. 13

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Aug. 26

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S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Aug. 14

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21
S.S. "HAWAII MARU (Direct to Kobe) .....Sept. 4

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Aug. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Direct to Tientsin) Aug. 12
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....Aug. 27

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Aug. 19

FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "PARIS MARU" .....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" .(For Nagasaki) ...Aug. 24

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	MACEDONIA	Sept. 4
	DONGOLA	Sept. 18
	MANTUA	Oct. 2
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	Aug. 24
	MACEDONIA	Sept. 4
Calcutta—via Japan.	JANUS	Aug. 10
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	JANUS	Aug. 29
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	EASTERN	Sept. 1st
	ARAFURA	Oct. 6
	ST. ALBANS	Nov. 3

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Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHAMBORD			17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	7 August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	30th Sept.	26th Oct.

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	10 a.m.	P. McKinley	Seattle	Aug. 21
Aug. 11	4 p.m.	E. of Russia	Vancouver	Aug. 27

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 9	8 p.m.	Titan	Marseilles	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao	Aug. 5	2.30 p.m.	Shantung
Chefoo and Newchwang	Aug. 6	9 p.m.	Hupeh
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 6	9 p.m.	Yushun
Newchwang	Aug. 6	9 p.m.	Yuensang
Newchwang	Aug. 6	9 p.m.	Irene
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	Aug. 7	9 p.m.	Tingsang
Tsingtao	Aug. 7	9 p.m.	Taksang
Tsingtao and Dalny	Aug. 7	7.30 a.m.	Sakaki Maru
W'wei, Chfoo, T'tsin	Aug. 7	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 9	8.30 a.m.	Chusan

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Aug. 6	9 p.m.	Kanchow
Swatow	Aug. 7	9 p.m.	Waishing
Amoy	Aug. 9	8.30 a.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 9	8 p.m.	Titan
Swatow	Aug. 11	9.30 a.m.	Sinkiang
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 12	4 p.m.	E. of Australia

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Aug. 6	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Aug. 7	8 p.m.	Omi Maru
Japan ports	Aug. 9	8 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Japan ports	Aug. 10	8 p.m.	Nikko M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Aug. 12	4 p.m.	E. of Australia
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Aug. 12	8 p.m.	P. Jefferson

Men-Of-War In Port

Station	Date	Name	Flag and Rig
U S N B	July 31	Aberanda	Am. Transport
B N B	July 6	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
F N R	July 19	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
M C W		Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Aug. 2	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Aug. 5 2.30	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 6 —	Portland	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 9 —	New York via Suez	Teltbybius	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 9 —	New York	Delagoa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 11 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 12 —	Portland	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 14 —	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 16 —	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 16 —	Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 17 —	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 18 —	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 20 —	New York	Eelbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 21 —	Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 24 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 25 —	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27 —	Vancouver	†E.of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 28 —	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co
Aug. 29 —	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30 —	New York via Suez	Autilochus	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1 —	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 3 —	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 4 —	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep. 7 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 8 —	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sept. 10 —	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 15 —	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 18 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 29 —	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20 —	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 22 —	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line

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FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 7 —	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 7 —	Nagasaki	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 8 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 10 —	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 10 —	Nagoya, Yokohama	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 11 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Aug. 10 —	Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 10 —	Hamburg	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 10 —	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12 —	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. R.S. Line
Aug. 14 —	Singapore	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 14 —	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17 3.00	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 18 —	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 20 —	London	Hakone M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 24 —	Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 25 —	Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br G. L. E. A.
Aug. 25 —	London	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 27 —	Liverpol, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30 —	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31 —	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 4 —	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5 —	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 7 —	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 12 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 14 —	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 18 —	London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19 —	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 28 —	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 2 —	London	Mantua	Br. M.M. & Co
Oct. 6 —	Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 12 —	Marseilles	†Cordilliere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 26 —	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 31 —	London	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Aug. 15 —	Melbourne	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 1 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct. 6 —	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 3 —	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 5	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug. 5	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 6	4.45 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 6	5.00 Ningpo	Fsin Ningshao	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Aug. 6 —	Hongkong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 7	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin-Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 7	4.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 7	6.00* S. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. B. & S.
Aug. 8	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	10.00* A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11	11.00* S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11	4.00 Ningpo, Pootoo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12 —	Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 12	noon A. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12 —	Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 13 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 13 —	Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 14 —	Hongkong	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 17 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 18 —	Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 19 —	Hongkong	Hawaii Maru	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 24 —	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 25 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 31 —	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 5	4.00 Tsingtao	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 5	D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 5	D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 5	4.00 Antung	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	D.L. Chefoo, N'chwang	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	9.00* Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 7	D.L. Newchwang	Yuensang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 7 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 7 —	Newchwang	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 8	D.L. Tsingtao	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 8	9.00* W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	10.00* Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 9	10.00* N'chang, Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12 —	Dairen	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 28—	Dairen etc.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 5	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co
Aug. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	C. M. S. N. Co.
Aug. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.		Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

C. L.—MIDNIGHT *C. L.—DAYLIGHT *C.N.
*CARRYING MAIL

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUG. 5, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
5h. 23m.	4ft. 1in.	5h. 50m.	5ft. 3in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).

Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
4	24	4	49

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
11.55 p.m.	0.39 a.m.	5h. 20m.	6h. 51m.	4h. 35m.	7h. 36m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
August 29.71 in.
754.9 mm.

AUCTION SALES

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42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

Phone { Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153 / Auction Dept. Cent. 6123 / Chinese Department Cent 6124

AUCTIONS

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday August 8th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Wicker furniture, Oak stained bevelled mirror back sideboard, Dining table, Dining chairs, Brass Mounted iron double & single bedstead with mattresses, Enamelled iron bath, Sink with iron stand, Wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Washstand, Commode, Pedestal, Brass & wooden fenders, Bronze clock and candle sticks, Oil paintings, Chinese picture with old porcelain inlaid, Solid teak chest of drawers Lace curtains, American ice cheat, Piano stool, Lawn bowls, Bicycle, New silk shirts size 16" 15", Couch and arm chairs, Teapoys, Glass ware, Crockery, Hat stand, Coal scuttle, Chinese curios and sundries, Etc., Etc.

also

Underwood typewriter
Corona typewriter
Royal typewriter
Adler typewriter
Silk Pongee 25 x 15 Yds.
New "G. E." 200 V. 110 V. Oscillating desk fans 12" & 9"
Old Chinese scrolls
Good cigars
1 Columbia Grafonola

Now on view

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday August 8th 1923
At 2.30 p.m.

12 Cases Enamelled Lamp Shades, Soup Plates, 16 Dozen Water Bottles With Tumblers, 10 Kegs Galvanized Roofing Nails, 8 Starting Batteries Ford Commutators, Prestolite Copper Gas Containers, Gas Generators, 18 Brass Electric Cut Glass Side Lamps, 1 Dozen Shaler 5 Minute Vulcanizers, Taps, Elbows, Tools, Bolts, 18 Dozen Razors, Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Medallions, Collar Pins, 4 Cases Cheese 6 Cases Prunes, Loganberry, Honey, 24 Dozen White & Red Rose Hair Oil, 6 Dozen Santal Perles, 3 Dozen Cavaresse's Capsules, Wall Paper, Straw Bags & Hats, etc.

and

9 Cases Cigars, 2 Cases German Aniline Dyes (Substantive Red), 17 Drums Chlorite Of Lime,

Now on view

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

REMOVAL OF THE JADE TREE

Pending the completion of the new Jade Tree Studio buildings on Route Ghisi, a temporary sales room has been opened at 21 Whangpoo Road, near the Astor House, opposite the American Consulate. A varied stock of Chinese novelties and art goods will be carried at this address.

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(Temporary address)
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WHY ship Chinese green bamboo dominoes when you can purchase for less money dominoes which are absolutely guaranteed and with each set you are given our written guarantee.

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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction at a date to be fixed and announced very soon:—

THE STEAM SHIP "VLADIMIR"

Length overall	112'0"
Length B. P.	105'0"
Beam moulded	22'0"
I. H. P. 375	
Depth Moulded	11'6"
Draft (forward) ..	7'9"
Draft (aft)	9'6"
Speed 11.17 knots	

This steamer is very suitable as a tow boat or ferry boat. Further particulars and other information on application to the Auctioneers.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 16 RANGE ROAD
On Monday, August 6th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

Dining Room, Bedrooms, Bath Room, Pantry, & Kitchen requisites

Brussels carpets, matting, overmantle, brass and iron fender, brass mounted coal scuttle, fire screen, dark stained dining room furniture, silver ware cabinet, easy chairs, brass and bronze vases and ornaments, silk embroidered pictures, porcelain vases, E. P., glass, crockery, and cutlery ware, linoleum, oakwood white painted bedroom furniture, linen cupboard, brass and white enamelled double and single Simmon's bedsteads, hospital bed, double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, centre table, picture, feather pillow, elder down and cotton quilts, counterpane, fancy lantern, electric table lamps, etc., etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN AS USUAL

also

1 4-blade ceiling fan, 200 volts
1 Brunswick gramophone with patent record file—
1 2-Blade Ceiling fan 200 volts
4 Electric table fans
5 Hall stoves
1 Iron safe
1 Enamelled iron bath
2 boxes paint

On view Saturday & Sunday.

Noel, Murray & Co., LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction at the premises
NO. 92 YU YUEN ROAD
On Tuesday, the 7th August 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The Whole of the SUPERIOR and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

HALL,
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
BED & BATH ROOMS
REQUISITES,
Including:—

Axminster Carpets, Tientsin and Goat Skin Rugs, Brass Mounted Coal Scuttles, Fire Brasses, Bevel-edged Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Hall Seat, Folding Card Table, Foochow Lacquered Teapoys, Centre Tables, Oakwood Morriss Chair, Saddle Bag Covered Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Marble Top Jardiniere Stands and Stools, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Oakwood Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Ashwood Bedroom Suite, White Painted Dressing Table, Washstand and Chest of Drawers, White Painted Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Black Stained Davenport Book Shelf, Wooden Clock, Oil Cloth Covered Easy Chairs, Tennis Net with Poles, Serge and Lace Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, E.-P., Glass and Crockery Ware,

etc., etc., etc.

also

1 Fine-toned Cottage Piano by "S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd."
1 Lawn Mower
1 Stone Roller
1 Salamandre Stove

and

Pantry and Kitchen as usual.
On View Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th instant.
Catalogues on the premises.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
On Tuesday, August 7th
Commencing at 10 a.m.
THE FOLLOWING GOODS
Comprising:—

5 Cases Artificial Silks
A Large quantity of Tientsin carpets and rugs
45 Raincoats
100 Boxes cigars.
To be sold in lots
Now on view

Forward Auction

A large quantity of claret, white and red wines and old brandy in bulk approximating 300 casks (50 gals. each)
Place and date of sale of this bulk cargo will be announced at an early date.

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THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND

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Seventy-Five Years Of Married Bliss

WEDDED for 75 years, Malich, Fisher, 94, and his wife, Gittel, 93, celebrated their diamond jubilee in New York. Seven children, 33 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren attended.

Cricket And The Novelist

Some Sensational Games In Fiction

Probably the most thrilling and exciting cricket-match occurring in any work of fiction published so far is the memorable Eton v. Harrow match portrayed in the glowing pages of Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell's "The Hill," says a writer in a London weekly. Not, however, that George Meredith lags far behind. The encounter between Fallowfield and Beckley Clubs in "Evan Harrington" is an admirable piece of work, though we would still like to know what happened in the second innings. It was a game full of "grand spanking hits" and bowling feats galore, nor was it Mr. Meredith's sole excursion into cricketing lore. Witness the coachman's summing up, in "Harry Richmond," of the game's delights.

Lots of running, and that's good; just enough o' taking it easy, that's good; a appetite for your dinner, and your ale or your port, be maybe the case, good number three; and on a tired pipe after dark, and a sound sleep to follow, and you say good morning to the doctor and the parson: for you're in health, body and soul, and ne'er parsan'll make a better Christian of ye, that I'll swear!

Miss Mitford's match, in "Our Village," provides capital reading. It is noteworthy that she makes "our" village score 167 to the opponents' paltry 22, albeit James Brown, the blacksmith ("your backsmiths are capital hitters," says Miss Mitford), is an absentee by reason of his receiving the following from the prettiest girl in his old parish: "Mistur browne, this is to inform you that oure parish plays bramley men next Monday is a week. I think we shall lose without yew, from your humbell servant to command, Mary Allen." This match breathes the true atmosphere of the Victorian era. Practice for it took place on the village green on Sunday evenings, while the rival elevens opposed each other "for honor and a supper and a half crown a man." Yes, Miss Mitford knew cricket.

A DICKENS MATCH

Charles Dickens did not. His All Muggleton v. Dingley Dell, although laughable, is really deplorable. The umpires, he tells the readers, were posted behind (!) the wickets, while the bowler, and not the umpire called "Play!" Moreover the Dingley Dellers do not appear to have batted at all, while the Muggletonians had compiled fifty-four for two men when a crisis took place:

In vain did the eager Luffey and the enthusiastic Struggles do all that skill and experience could suggest to regain the ground Dingley Dell had lost in the contest. It was of no avail, and at an early period of the winning game Dingley Dell gave in, and allowed the superior prowess of All-Muggleton.

And what about the immortal Rugby v. M.C.C. and ground match in "Tom Brown's Schooldays?" Tom himself declared the national pastime to be "more than a game—an Institution." So think we all; but there are certain curious solecisms even in Judge Hughes's thrilling narrative. Whatever possessed him, for example, to permit the captain to bowl and keep wicket in alternate overs? If "isn't done," though, of course, it could be done. And why does he allow one Jack Raggles (who, by the way, has a prejudice against wearing pads and gloves) to make hit to leg for five from a ball pitched on the off? Oh! the horror of it! Again after luncheon the rival elevens engaged in "topping comic songs," a dreadful innovation which, as one critic has suggested, possibly led to the matching being unfinished.

TALL SCORING

In Anthony Trollope's romance, "The Fixed Period," occurs a truly leviathan match, entitled "England v. Britannula," played in the year 1980. The hero and heroine of this novel, Jack Neverbend and Eva Craswaller, are both enthusiastic cricketers. Britannula was a self-governed State peopled by Antipodean colonists, and the "fixed period" of the title was the age of sixty-eight, at which every citizen was put to a painless death.

Evidently, even in Mr. Trollope's time, certain reforms in the game were deemed desirable. Thus, an "eleven" consisted of "fifteen" players; grounds were so huge in 1980 that the game could only be seen from the stands through fieldglasses; batsmen and wicket-keepers wore helmets and chain-armor; the England men bowled with catapults and the Britannula men (who were captained by Jack Neverbend) sported a "steam" bowler! Even so, the Englishmen—who included the Marquess of Marylebone, Sir Kennington Oval—remained in for three days for a total of over one thousand runs. The fall of a wicket was signalised by salvoes of artillery, kettledrums, etc.

I had better close the account in the substance of Trollope's prose:

Sir K. Oval obliged with an innings of 300 and eventually Britannula were set to get 1,503 to win. With only three wickets to "go" they still want a trifle of 560, when the redoubtable Jack went back to his place, and hit the first ball wit such energy that he drove it into the other stumps and smashed them to pieces. Everybody declared that such a thing had never been achieved at cricket, (!!) Just as every clock upon the ground struck six, Jack sent a ball flying up into the air, perfectly regardless whether it might be caught or not, knowing well that the one now needed would be scored before it could come down from the Heavens into the hands of an Englishman. It did come down, and was caught by Stumps; but by that time Britannula had won her victory.

And they surely deserved it! Jack's modest contribution was 1,275, and Eva Craswaller was very pleased. The ball had "beat the bat."

Figures Of Speech

ABELARD AND HELOISE

So devoted a pair of lovers were Abelard and Heloise that their names are sometimes used by writers as synonyms for affection. The circumstances of their love affair, with its sad ending, have given it a foremost place among the romances of history.

Abelard was a celebrated teacher and ecclesiastic of France in the twelfth century. After establishing a high reputation for learning, at the age of thirty-six he became enamored of Heloise, a damsel of seventeen, and became her tutor. They were secretly married and she bore him a son. Not to impede Abelard's advancement in the church she declared that there was no marriage, and this led to the persecution of Abelard. The pair were parted and Heloise became a nun. The tale of Abelard and Heloise has furnished a theme for many poets and prose writers, and several books have been written about their lives.

"DOG DAYS"

The "dog days" are the hottest days of the Summer. The time varies, of course, with the latitude of a place, but in the north temperate zone the dog days occur between the early part of July and the early part of September.

The expression "dog days" was used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. They associated them with the rising of Sirius, the most brilliant of the fixed stars in the head of the constellation Canis Major (or Greater Dog), at the same time as the sun, and they attributed the extreme Summer weather to the influence of this conjunction.

In popular belief, the dog days are the extremely sultry part of the Summer, when dogs are supposed to be especially liable to madness.

CREST HOTEL

321 AVENUE HAIG
Still Going Strong

Passengers Departed

Per P. M. s.s. President Taft for San Francisco: Mr. M. M. Weston, Mrs. M. Mohr, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Rogers, Masters F. & Chas. Rogers, Mrs. R. Wethoff, Mrs. A. M. McKee, Miss Margaret and Master Chas. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Sherman, Misses Grace Li, Margaret Chow, M.A. and M. Walker, C. Trotter, H. Desjardens, Mr. and Mrs. H.A. Jones, Messrs. W. G. Moore, Chow Muchun, Yang Anlung, S. Weis, D.B. New, D. Elias, K. T. Yang, J. E. Romig, A.M. Romig, T.H. Loggan, Chen Shwen-yiung, Liu Tung Chi, Ching Yun Cheng, Bain Li Hwei, Chu, Ma Ying, Wang K-ren, Tai Shwang Chow, Yang Chio Yuen; for Honolulu: Mrr. W.T. Kwok; for Yokohama: Messrs. E. Huber, R.E. McCann, H. Eadie, Miss E. Edler; for Kobe: Mr. H. E. Hill.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Kiukiang: Miss M. Ward; for Hankow: Mr. J. D. H. Crawford.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo; Messrs. W. H. Smedley, Wong, Mrs. High and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Hankow: Mr. A. Rydor, Miss F. L. Rudge; for Kiukiang: Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Miss and Master Holden.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Swatow: Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Kok Lok Sing; for Hongkong: Mrs. T. Berr, Mr. and Mrs. Li Wen Chang.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping for Chinwangtao: Mrs. Baird, Miss Bonafield, Miss Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. Horner, Dr. Isenman, Mme Darre, Mrs. Hay, Misses Johnstone, Towner, Dr. Marsh, Messrs Law, Studd, Myers.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Pootoo: Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. Hansell, Mrs. P. B. Powell, Misses M. and B. Powell, F. Vale, Messrs. Mackenzie, G. W. Garrett, R. H. Thorn, G. C. Murray, Fu Siao An, E. E. White, A. L. Page.

Per P. & O. s.s. Khiva for London: Mrs. and Miss Merrison, Surg. Lt. Comdr. O. J. M. Korrigan, Miss N. Eaton, Messrs. C. Leech, H. Diprose, J. Mc Watson, W. Hotchkiss, MacGillivray, D. B. Ross, C. Bishop, W. Hall, C. T. Frayn, A. H. Bolton, J. S. Black, A. P. Petigura; for Marseilles: Mr. W. F. Savalo; for Bombay: Miss Shirley Rutherford; for Singapore: Misses Matthews, P. Tunhiem, Messrs. Liu Chang An, W. G. Smith, M. H. Brown; for Hongkong: Messrs. H. G. Roberts, J. Leiss, F. E. Shaw, Mrs. P. L. Knight.

Vessels Due

Aso Maru,	*Yokohama*	Aug. 8
Agamemnon,	*New York*	Aug. 13
Bolivia,	*Europe*	Aug. 6
Bengloe,	*London*	Aug. 10
Chikugo Maru,	*Yokohama*	Aug. 13
Chungking,	*Hankow*	Aug. 7
Dardanus,	*Liverpool*	Aug. 11
E. of Australia,	*Vancouver*	Aug. 12
E. of Russia,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 11
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 5
Glensanda,	*London*	Aug. 5
Hsinfung,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 8
Hunan,	*Hankow*	Aug. 9
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	Aug. 5
Hsin Ningshao	*Pootoo*	Aug. 6
Hsin Kianteen,	*Pootoo*	Aug. 7
Japan,	*Gothenburg*	Aug. 7
Janus,	*Calcula*	Aug. 10
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Aug. 13
Kiangtoo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 10
Kansu,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 11
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	Aug. 11
Kiangyu,	*Hankow*	Aug. 9
Kiangshun,	*Hankow*	Aug. 7
Kiangteen,	*Hankow*	Aug. 6
Kungwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 9
Kwangtah,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 5
Lyons Maru,	*Europe*	Aug. 13
Lima Maru,	*Europe*	Aug. 10
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 5
Luenho,	*Hankow*	Aug. 8
Morioka Maru,	*Europe*	Aug. 8
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	Aug. 11
Nagasaki Maru,	*Nagasaki*	Aug. 9
Nanchang,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 8
Nikko Maru,	*Osaka*	Aug. 8
Osaka Maru,	*Europe*	Aug. 10
Omi Maru,	*Osaka*	Aug. 5
Patroolus,	*Liverpool*	Aug. 10
Paul Lecat,	*Marseilles*	Aug. 5
Pres. Jefferson,	*Seattle*	Aug. 11
Poyang,	*Hankow*	Aug. 8
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Aug. 12
Shidauoka Maru,	*Seattle*	Aug. 12
Soochow,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 13
Shantung,	*Tsingtao*	Aug. 10
Sulwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 11
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	Aug. 3
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 8
Shanghai Maru,	*Nagasaki*	Aug. 6
Sunning	*Hongkong*	Aug. 6
Szechuen,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 9
Talthybius,	*Nagasaki*	Aug. 6
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 12
Tun g2sb	*okhimy luqyl m ht-g*	
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 12
Tingsang,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 6
Takeshima Maru,	*Yokohama*	Aug. 5
West Carmona,	*S. Francisco*	Aug. 13
Whangpu,	*Hankow*	Aug. 13
Waishing,	*Tsintao*	Aug. 6
West Chopaka,	*S. Francisco*	Aug. 6
Woosung,	*Hankow*	Aug. 6
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Aug. 10
Yamashiro Maru,	*Osaka*	Aug. 12
Yungshing,	*Ningpo*	Aug. 7

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1923

Pittsburgh vs. Paris for the Perfect Girl Graduate

The Reign of the "One-Track" Girl Is Over, as Indicated When the Perfect High School Figures of Pittsburgh and Paris Also Revealed Brains and Beauty

Mlle. Genevieve Irvin, Prize-Winning Girl Graduate of Paris, Acclaimed a Beauty, a Star Athlete and a Remarkable Scholar.

Above: Drawing of the "Ideal Girl" According to French Physical Culture Experts, Whose Grace and Strength Both Miss Dorothy Sladle, of Pittsburgh (Crouching Figure) and Mlle. Irvin, of Paris, Closely Approximate. Each Young Woman Is a Noted Athlete, Scholar and Beauty.

Two Striking Poses of Mlle. Irvin in the Two-Piece Suit She Wore When Being Measured by the Experts.

ONCE upon a time there were three Sweet Girl Graduates, who attended the same finishing school.

Each of them possessed a remarkable natural gift. Number One rated about 104 as a beauty. The ease with which people looked at her was only exceeded by the difficulty with which they talked to her. Also she was distinctly below par when it came to physical culture—a vigorous swing along a country road reduced her to a general state of "nerves."

Number Two was likewise wonderful—but limited. She was an athletic marvel who could twirl a dumbbell almost as fast as her detractors could call her one. For she was generally conceded to be light on her feet—and equally light in the head. As far as good looks were concerned, she sadly failed to qualify. Her acquaintance with the classics was scarcely a bowing one—Homer and she barely nodded.

Number Three had a stranglehold on every highbrow book the library boasted. She was reputed to have read Shakespeare when he first came out. She never mixed up Monteverde with Montemezzi, and she knew the difference between a caryatid and a carotid. But—she had never dragged home any prizes for pulchritude, and her ballroom tactics reminded innocent bystanders of an end rush.

If this were a fable, the bad fairy who puts the curse on all insufficient debutantes would now step in and bestow some horrible jinx on each of the nameless ladies of the story. But bad fairies didn't infest the seminary which the heroines graced, and it was the age of specialists; so the institution marked all their diplomas "Excellent" and sent them away with only words of praise.

This seminary, you see, like the world in general at that time, had a habit of underrating the magic of versatility.

Happily, since then, times have changed. Nowadays a beautiful girl who can't do simple division, or an athletic girl who wears her hair in a bun at the back of the neck, or an intellectual gymnast who is a pigmy when it comes to the one-step, can't get away with it and is loudly and hoarsely declared not to "belong."

Your modern girl graduate may throw a mean semi-colon in the school room, or make two Indian clubs look like shooting stars in the "gym," or be stunning enough to land a job in the "Follies"; but she won't get very far as a world-beater, because competition is heavy, and the street leading to world-wide applause is blocked with many stop-and-go signs. So, if you happen to be a potential debutante, the best thing to do is to be nimble, pretty and witty.

That's just what the fussy old world demanding now, and what, in many cases, it is getting.

If you don't believe it, take a few sample cases at random. Such as —— umm, Pittsburgh,——and——errr, Paris. In Pennsylvania's Western Metropolis, where, popular tradition has it, only factories and girders and steam engines thrive, they have been getting slightly chesty lately over a product which has nothing to do with sordid industry. This is Miss Dorothy Sladle, who almost perfectly exemplifies the theory we have been discussing.

If Miss Sladle were only a cute sub-deb, her claims to Pittsburgh's consideration as a representative daughter would be about as strong as a bit of dandelion fluff. If she had proved a fair scholar she would still be taken rather lightly. And if she were able to pole-vault herself well up in the athletic records of her class, Pittsburgh would remain mildly interested and murmur: "Huh! Not SO good!"

The fact is that Miss Sladle has qualified not on one, but on three points, and is therefore, written down as SOME person.

A high school pupil, she has won honors in various subjects.

A notably good-looking girl, she won a recent beauty contest.

An expert water woman, she was awarded the prize in a fancy diving contest recently held in Pittsburgh. She has also broken various swimming records.

Miss Sladle's claims to be considered a perfectly-rounded girl graduate are not founded, however, solely on local pride. A glance at the large drawing printed on this page ought to convince you of that.

There is an interesting story behind these figures which, you will notice, depict two girls, one standing erect, with her face turned in profile, the other stooping, with arms bent, in a swimmer's posture.

The drawn figure represents the "perfect girl graduate" as imagined and embodied by the artist from the report of a group of French physical culture experts. These experts, under Government supervision, made researches, compared their investigations, and checked up on 100% fitness from the physical viewpoint, with the result shown.

Naturally, they did not expect that any modern gymnastic Cinderella would be found who would tally precisely with their series of measurements. But they DID find that one girl, Mlle. Genevieve Irvin, was so beautifully developed and proportioned so exquisitely that she very nearly fulfilled the demands of their "model" figure.

That portion of the large picture which represents the stooping girl shows you how Miss Sladle's physical development has approached the 100% mark. She, too, you will observe, has, in large measure, those strong and graceful contours upon the importance of which so much stress was laid by the scientists. But, far more interesting than this mere physical tallying, is the added fact that Mlle. Irvin has endowments of beauty and intellect similar to those of Miss Sladle.

The French girl was the valedictorian of her class. Since she was a child, she has always displayed keen interest in study of all sorts. And her progress as a dancer has kept step with her mental development. Lately she was awarded a prize in a beauty contest. At present she spends much of her time instructing society women in Delsartism, that combination of rhythmic motion and pure athletics which blends the charm of the dance with the rigorous application of the athlete.

Yet another striking example of remarkable modern girlhood is Miss Mary Buhner, who has been called "the bravest schoolgirl in America today." She put up a stiff fight in Tampa Bay last year to save a friend, Miss Dorothy McClatchie, who had been attacked by a barracuda. Awarded the highest "bravery honor" of the American Red Cross and the bravery medal of the Carnegie Institute, Miss Buhner is a protege of the St. Petersburg, Florida, Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce.

No wonder the wags are remarking (with a respectful tinge to their tone) that it is "the open season for perfect girl graduates!"

Most of these selfsame wags are probably old enough to remember the days when the Sweet Girl Graduates, mentioned in the first part of this article, were "the thing," when all that was needed for the world's applause was a passable amount of good looks, a certificate of merit in geometry, or powerful biceps.

And, while many of us recall, with gusty sighs, the "good old days," none of us is so sappy as to want to see the return of the "one track" maiden—now as out of date as hoop skirts, bustles and the relosineds!

Miss Mary Buhner, Called "the Bravest School Girl in America," and Awarded Medals by the Red Cross and the Carnegie Institute for Saving a Companion's Life at Tampa Bay.

Frocks For Young Girls

Bennett Feller & Co. Studio

THE sweet summer girl of August, 1923, can select her frock from a host of becoming models. It can be fashioned from any of the modish materials, ranging from the simple cotton organdie to the softest of silk net. The silhouette is not confined to a particular style, but offers a variety of lines to suit the individual figure. The softer fabrics should be selected by the girl who is inclined to stoutness, and she should permit her slender schoolmate to choose from the crisp materials, such as taffeta and organdie.

SUMMER marks the beginning of a new freedom for the girl graduate. She leaves the school room, with its irksome duties, and begins a season of social activity which calls for a variety of pretty clothes.

For the outdoor reasonable exercises, the school girl could make no more appropriate selection than the semi-sports model shown in the large illustration. The frock is simplicity itself, with rows of pleats on the bodice and side of the skirt. It is touched with a simple embroidery design at neckline and skirt pockets. With this model, one wears a flat crepe hat, designed to harmonize with the severity of the frock.

When the school girl prefers to select a cool frock of the more filmy variety, an excellent choice is the one of chiffon and lace over a soft satin foundation slip. Rows of lace alternate with rows of the chiffon, and a wide bertha of lace is used at the top of the chiffon bodice. For the girdle line, one may select a ribbon of lustrous silver or heavy white satin.

Chiffon, in innumerable folds, gives the desired cloudy effect to another soft frock. It, too, is combined with the softest of lace to give it the charm of youthful simplicity. In this model the lace is used in an "up and down" effect. It is a splendid choice for the girl who is inclined to be stout.

The back of the bodice is fashioned of all-over lace, while the front is of sheer chiffon. Alternated panels of chiffon and lace are used over a canton crepe foundation. The girdle may be varied. One may select soft ribbon or a band of taffeta rose-buds, which adds a dainty note of color to the white frock.

Crisp prettiness of attire is more becoming to some types of youth. To the girl who clings to the crinoline effects of another generation, there is offered the dainty model of organdie with its wide, perky skirt. The bodice is cut low on the hips and has a snug foundation for the wide, full skirt whose bands are marked with silver ribbon. Maline is used with a picturesque effect over the shoulders, and tied into a wide, soft bow at one shoulder.

Sheer silk net is responsible for the filmy beauty of another frock shown today. Its bodice clings snugly to the figure, the soft ribbon foundation being folded into charming lines. Over the shoulders a soft bodice of net is most suitably used with small, transparent sleeves edged in ruffles.

Over an organdie foundation the net skirt shows a subtle note of unity in the organdie bands and flowers, which are used as the only decoration on this dainty creation.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

The Suit With Blouse and Skirt Attached Is Not Practicable for the Woman Who Must Count Her Dollars, But Its Design May Be Achieved With the Separate Blouse.

The three-piece suit is usually made of two pieces, and the new four-piece suit, which has been somewhat spoken of recently, is tri-partite.

Is that perfectly clear?

To the dressmaker it is as simple as daylight.

She states the fact without explanation, and then you feel as much convinced as when your Philadelphia friend assures you that "Arch Street is really not north of Market," when the map and the points of the compass make it perfectly obvious that it is, or when the nurse assures you that dry toast really is soft food. Doctors include it when they prescribe a diet of soft food, and nurses know they do, and so it is as soft as a coddled egg or a dish of weak tea!

But there really is an explanation to this three-piece suit in two pieces. Its prototype did have three pieces, a blouse, a skirt and a jacket; and now it is only the stitches that attach the skirt portion to the blouse portion that keep the three-piece suit of today from being in three pieces.

For the woman with one suit a season the three-piece suit that really is in two pieces has disadvantages. From the point of style and comfort and ease of adjustment it has advantages. The objection, of course, is that if you have only one suit a season you must wear it often, and the blouse will need changing or cleaning oftener than the suit. For this reason the three-piece suit is a more usual product of the most expensive shops. When it is found on the racks of the moderate-priced shops—all ready made and ready to put on—it is one of those investments that the buyer or her assistant watches with a little concern. There is always the danger that it will have to be marked down to a bargain price toward the end of August, because the woman of moderate income seldom can be persuaded that there is any sort of economy in such a purchase.

However according to a prominent American designer and importer, whose establishment is run for women who have no such need for considerations of economy, there is no reason why the suit with the skirt and blouse attached cannot serve as an inspiration and model for the costume comprising a separate blouse and skirt. In the sketch you see a canary colored flannel suit trimmed with pleating of the material. The blouse attached to the skirt is of gray and yellow checkered crepe de chine.

Almost the same effect could be gained by buying your yellow flannel suit separate and wearing it with an overblouse of gray and yellow checkered silk, which could be substituted for some other sort of blouse when a different effect was desired.

* * *

Frocks and Jaquettes Made All of Ribbon Look Simple, But Require the Skill of Experts.

There are some frocks that set us to figuring.

One woman with a pronounced bump of calculation declares that she can never see a braided suit without trying to estimate how many yards of braid it took. Recently she paused absorbed for several minutes before a particularly nice reproduction of Holbein's Christina of Denmark—the one that was painted to be carried to Henry VIII, when that Blue Beard monarch thought of adding her to his list of consorts. You know the picture—exquisite tapering fingers clasped over the stately folds of a voluminous black velvet gown edged with sable. She was still in mourning for her first husband.

Young girl's frock made of wide bands of moire and satin ribbon fagoted together. The ribbon is beige, and it is fagoted with green.

We thought the calculating woman was admiring the fine tones of the reproduction. As a matter of fact, she was only trying to figure how many yards of black velvet must have been used to make the frock. What was Christina of Denmark to her or she to Christina?

Ribbon frocks have a way of tantalising such calculating folk.

But they are worth while all the same.

There is a new jaquette, that has appeared at Palm Beach, made entirely of ten-inch brocade tassel ribbon.

And the sketch shows a young girl's frock made of alternating rows of two sorts of ribbon—a wide moire ribbon and a narrower satin ribbon fagotted together. Both ribbons are of beige and the fagotting is of green with a green lining to the sash fashioned of a still wider beige moire ribbon.

It's a dress that is apt to prove a Lorelie to the home dressmaker.

After she has figured out in her mind just how much ribbon would be needed she is apt to think that she could very easily reproduce it at home. She knows how to fagot. Isn't that enough?

Easy though it looks, the task isn't simple in the least. It is just the opposite. And the ribbon-made jaquette is even more difficult.

The fact is that ribbons are always rather difficult to handle.

The unwary home milliner thinks it will be so simple to trim her own hat with just a great big ribbon bow. She has noticed that many of these large bows aren't even wired. They are made of ribbon so heavy and wide that they stand out of their own accord. What could be difficult about that?

But wait. If you haven't fingers endowed with a certain knack of hat trimming, you'd better not attempt these ribbon bows. They are about the hardest thing in the whole realm of hat making.

* * *

The Close-fitting Rose Turban Holds Its Own Among Well-dressed Women Against the Much-heralded Hats of Egyptian Inspiration.

It is smart to wear a turban covered with closely placed small pin roses. But it's smarter to have those roses swathed with brown veiling of some sort to cast a sort of cinnamon dust between your eyes and the pink roses.

It is a good idea to buy a fine light brown veil to soften the brilliance of your turban of pink roses, but a newer arrangement can be achieved if you have your milliner swirl them around with fine brown tulle, tying the ends with apparent carelessness at the right and allowing a yard or more of the filmy material to hang or float over the right shoulder.

Turban of pink roses veiled in brown tulle with bow of tulle and long end at the side.

Surely nothing Egyptian here, or even "desertesque"—nothing that we could say was inspired by Indo-China, Morocco or any other French colony; nothing that you could say had come as an inspiration from Russia, for the Russian emigrees in England and the continent are still trying to fan the fire of favor for their native modes, to the end that the pot of their own well being can be kept boiling.

But certainly rose turbans are not Russian.

They are, however, very good warrant that women are in no danger of taking any period or national influence too seriously. Artificial roses are decidedly a modern innovation and a French one Speaking as one does nowadays in tones of centuries, they are rather new. Doubtless the only reason why Tut-Ankh-Amen's wife and Cleopatra or any other Egyptian lady whose name we babble so fluently didn't wear rose turbans was because Egyptians didn't know how do make them.

Some milliners like to see in all small close-fitting shapes something Egyptian. They like to imagine every veil drapery as inspired by the drapery of Egyptian headdress. They explain the vogue for cocoa-colored veils and those soft light browns that we call cork and sandalwood as emanating from the desert, being inspired by the sands of Egypt or the cases of her mummied pharoahs.

And they take particular delight in using little ornaments consisting of crystalised beetles or flies, though these winged creatures may never have buzzed further away than the banks of the Seine or the hills of New Jersey, and their like may never have been seen in desert Egypt.

The sketch here shows one of the pink rose turbans, veiled in tulle of a soft brown.

The Care Of The Teeth

The care of the teeth includes the avoidance of any beverages or articles of food which are likely to injure them. Hot drinks and all medicines containing acids are particularly bad for the teeth, and all medicines containing acids or iron. When such articles are taken, the teeth should be cleaned as soon afterwards as possible. No tooth-powders should be used which contain gritty or irritating substances. The teeth should never be employed in biting any substances which are very thin or tender. Biting cotton is particular injurious to the teeth, because the cutting edges of the teeth are brought so close as to act on one another.

Whole-meal bread is good for the teeth, as it contains plenty of bone-making material. It is said that children who are brought up on brown bread always have good teeth. The idea that sugar injures the teeth may be classed amongst popular errors, this assertion being disproved by the splendid teeth of the negroes employed in the sugar plantations.

A BEAUTY SECRET

A famous beauty secret for a pretty color is deep breathing. You see, when you take a long breath and let it out slowly, you are pumping up blood. As it circulates it floods the cheeks, and the result is much more becoming than the color which comes out of a box.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1923

Quality Is The Thing That Justifies Price

BY MERRILL C. HORINE

Quality is the only thing that justifies price. Quality cannot be obtained without paying for it. The fact that quality is worth what it costs is the only reason why anybody can produce a quality article and stay in business. If it were not true that a better article is worth a better price, there would be no better articles—everything would be made as cheaply as possible—there would be only one kind of competition—price competition; and there would be only one kind of buyer—the haggler.

Quality pays or there would be no quality. In articles of utility there can be only one kind of quality—the kind that produces economy. Quality is economy. The old adage: "The best is the cheapest" sums up the whole matter.

But quality is not mere expensiveness. It is not the price that produces quality; it is the quality which necessitates the price and it is the quality in turn which overbalances the price and makes it worth while. Economy is independent of price. Economy is not saving. If it were, the most economical thing to do would be to do nothing. Economy is doing the most for the least expense. It may consist of doing a good thing for the lowest cost or securing the maximum result from a fixed expenditure. In any case, the price of the tool is no measure of the cost of the work.

Purchase price in motor trucks is similarly not a direct factor of cost. A truck whose purchase price is 50 percent higher, but which lasts twice as long, is the cheapest one to buy in the long run. Spread out over the life of the investment, in the form of depreciation, the price of the better truck is less per year than that of the cheaper one.

Quality is not an intangible attribute. It is not an accident. It is a definite combination of features which combine to make the article the most fit for the purpose for which it is designed. However, quality is not a simple commodity. In a complicated, highly-organised mechanism, such as a motor truck, it is the result of a carefully-planned and developed and harmonised combination of design, material and workmanship.

Quality cannot be appreciated by observation alone. Because one part is larger than another does not necessarily mean that it is stronger or better adapted to its purpose.

One cannot distinguish between ordinary cold-rolled steel and heat-treated alloy steel by looking at a painted part. To buy expensive material is not to insure the correct properties for the purpose. To put a piece of steel in a furnace, heat it and take it out again may or may not be proper heat-treatment. It costs as much or more in many cases to machine a piece inaccurately as accurately.

Popularity is not a safe gauge for quality. The public does not always choose wisely, though in the long run, public preference usually settles down to the best article. A high price or even high manufacturing cost does not prove the product to possess superlative merit. The tests of time and trial are the best and safest indications of true quality, or inherent worth. There can be several reasons for high price; but only one justification—greater value.

The attainment of quality is much more than the adoption of policy. No matter how earnestly one might yearn to produce a high-class article, it is necessary, first of all, to have the knowledge and experience requisite to conceive the superiorities desired.

With the will to excel and the mind to plan, the attainment of quality demands facilities adapted to quality production. In many cases, these must be thought out and produced especially for the purpose.

This requires much capital, more capital than one man can usually command. The capital is required not only for the expense of initial design, experiment and development, but for the rather heavy overhead which is a necessary accompaniment of high-class endeavor. In the case of motor trucks, this overhead assumes such proportions that it becomes absolutely impracticable, unless a sufficient production can be reached to spread it very thinly.

It is thus seen that only an organisation capable of marketing a considerable production can afford to produce a quality product. To command such a broad market as this requires long establishment in the business, a reputation for fair dealing and fidelity to obligations. It demands an organisation capable of functioning effectively on a large scale.

Of course, much time is needed to materialise all of these requirements. They cannot all be met in a year or two. Quality is not a mushroom growth.

A great deal depends upon far-seeing and wise guidance by the managing heads of the business. Back of all the activity in striving for quality must be men who can envision the need for better things, who can build up an organisation capable of materialising the vision, who can enlist and retain the necessary financial backing, and, more than anything else, who have the courage to adhere to the policy of quality in good times and hard times. They must be able to rise above discouragements of financial panic and dull markets and to resist temptations of inaatiate demands and inflated times.

Many railroad lines have lost so much of their passenger traffic to interurban trolleys and highway vehicles that their remaining patrons can be carried in much smaller units than the conventional locomotive and two-car train.

Therefore, short-line officials are brought face to face with the fact that with rapidly mounting cost of service and decreasing numbers of passengers, it is now, in the majority of cases, no longer a question of showing a profit but rather of how much the operating losses can be reduced. They have accomplished wonders in the way of cutting expenses to the bone, but are nevertheless, with steam equipment, waging a losing battle because the cost of operating even the lightest two-car train is greater than the revenue from the few passengers carried. Gasoline-propelled rail cars have shown that they can handle light passenger traffic satisfactorily and at much less expense than is possible with steam equipment.

Rail cars are capable of providing clean, comfortable, safe and reasonably rapidly passenger service and can be operated for approximately one-quarter of the expense of steam equipment. They offer an opportunity of eliminating present operating losses with a possibility of actually turning them into a profit. In addition to their marked ability to operate economically, rail cars are instantly popular as a strictly modern conveyance designed for a specific purpose.

Single gasoline-propelled units in addition to being a practical answer to such situations are also ideal for operating in new undeveloped sections that must await the time when traffic will warrant the installation of heavier equipment.

Because the capacity is limited to the requirements of a special type of passenger traffic, they can be built lighter than equipment designed for heavy, long-distance loads. This lightness, coupled with the fact that the speed does not exceed 40 miles per hour, permits the use of moderate power—and moderate power means moderate costs.

Where the usual train is composed of separate pulling and trailing units, great weight of the pulling unit (which carries no useful load) is necessary to secure traction, and corresponding robust construction is essential in each part in order that it may withstand the shocks of coupling.

Regarding traction, the rail car utilises all of the useful load for both driving and braking, permitting a corresponding reduction in the dead weight. This advantage, in addition to a total absence of coupler impact, plus the use of anti-friction ball and roller bearings, alloy steels, aluminum and pressed steel sections, assures heavy duty characteristics with the economy of light weight.

The rail car is not a motor truck. Nevertheless, in its construction are employed many principles of engineering and numerous mechanical parts which are the result of highway transport development.

In comparing the gasoline-propelled rail car with the usual locomotive and two-car train the following advantages should also be considered: There is no necessity for

Coaling plants,
Watering tanks,
Ash pits,
Steaming delays,
Fuel consumption while standing,
Night fire-banking,
Excessive heavy equipment with its resultant wear on tracks or bridges,
Frequent cleaning due to smoke and cinder accumulations.

Near East Orphans Build Their Own Home

ONE thousand children, taken from Turkey to the Greek Island of Syra by the Near East Relief Commission, have set about building a home for themselves, under the direction and supervision of the relief workers. They will remain wards of the Commission until they are old enough to care for themselves, in the meantime being taught useful trades.

Even Best Auto Locks Are Not Thief-Proof

BY CAPT. NORMANVILLE

(*London Daily Chronicle*)

What are the chances of your car being stolen? What steps should the motorist take to guard against the unpleasant possibility?

Luckily the number of stolen cars is being reduced, and the reduction is chiefly due to the energy and ingenuity of the police authorities.

The registration book and other official theft preventives prove of no avail. In fact, the official list of places where stolen cars could be sold became so large that the practice appeared to thrive rather than suffer as a result of the registration scheme.

But the persistent efforts of the police authorities are gradually weeding out these agencies, and I am glad of the opportunity of giving a word of praise where praise is due.

But all that does not mean that your car is now thief proof! It simply means that the danger is less, though it still obtains. How should one guard against it?

VALUE OF INSURANCE

The answer to that query can be given in a word—Insure. If you wish to be pedantic, you can say that does not prevent theft! But it gets over the worst part of the after-effects.

The fact that you insure does not absolve you from the moral duty of taking all reasonable care to guard your car against theft. It is not "playing the game" to take silly risks and say, "Oh! that's all right. It's insured."

A little thought will show that a commonly used model of a car is more likely to be stolen than an uncommon type. For example, it is obviously easier for a thief to get away with a Ford than a new Rolls Royce saloon.

And it is also easier for one of the many well-known "receivers" to cover his tracks and successfully dispose of a commonly used type of car than a distinctive one. So the care you take will vary with the type of car you use.

PROTECTIVE IDEAS

The next point to be remembered is that any "time" a car thief may be given should occur after a theft—not before. I have yet to see a protective device which a clever thief could not circumvent if he has enough time at his disposal.

To lock the steering gear is a good idea, though cars so protected have been calmly and, apparently, "officially" loaded on to repair lorries and driven away to the receiver!

And if you fancy a locking device for the steering gear, make quite sure that in no conceivable circumstances can it possibly lock itself when it should not. Such things have been known to happen.

The locking of the change-speed lever is a standardised idea on many cars, but it gives no protection against towing. This piece of audacity has been successfully carried out several times.

I do not think much of average ignition locks, as your clever thief just nips the earth wire and switches off to switch on. And the removal of the contact breaker is not much better, as the thief always has a space in his waist-coat pocket.

INEXPENSIVE AND GOOD

For a temporary protection it is by no means a bad idea to cross two or more of the high tension wires at the magneto distributor terminals or the plugs, and have the bonnet padlocked. This gives the thief a good check, and in any exposed place he would have to be a very cool customer to break the padlock and readjust the wires.

To lock the rim of the wheel to the dumb iron is quite a simple and effective plan if you have a good hardened steel chain and a really good padlock. But an expert car thief will burst an ordinary padlock as easily as you can break a lead pencil.

Many motorists have evolved quite ingenious thief checks of their own such as hidden switches and hidden petrol taps. These are very satisfactory so long as the thief is not given much time.

A friend of mine evolved a very brainy and equally simple idea of this type which I use personally. Unfortunately, I cannot tell you about it, for obvious reasons!

SIMPLICITY VERSUS LUXURY

Quite a number of readers appear to be in a quandary in the matter of selection of a car. The rival claims of the two-cylinder air-cooled and tiny water-cooled "four" are certainly bewildering to the novice. The fact of the matter is, however, that either type will give more or less satisfaction, according to the knowledge and requirements of the user. The air-cooled car is undoubtedly the simpler, especially now that improvement has rendered the engine less susceptible to damage from the trifling misuse to which it is certain to be subjected by the average learner. On the other hand, a four-cylinder engine necessarily runs more smoothly. One obtains a little extra luxury at the expense of a slight increase in complication. Neither the complication of the four nor the comparative roughness and noisiness of the two is sufficiently noticeable to be regarded very seriously.

MOTORCYLES IN U. S.

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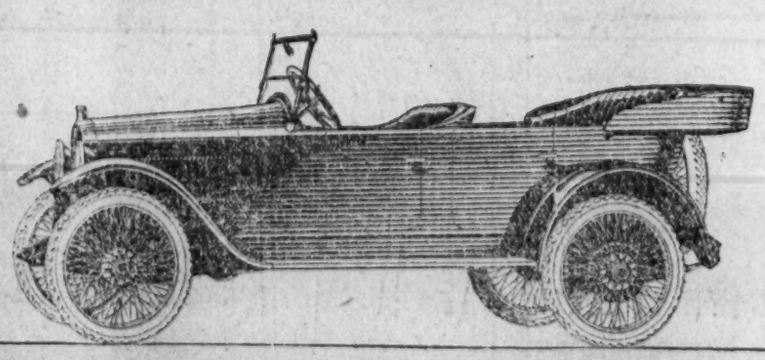

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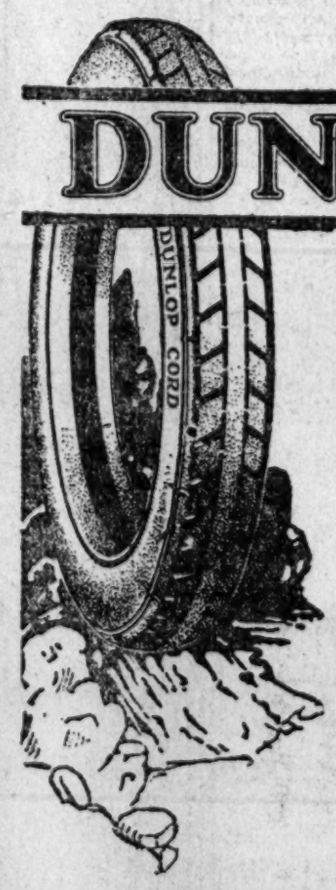

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Shall We Trust Japan? Is Query Of Roosevelt

(The following article on American-Japanese relationship and fears is by Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Wilson's Cabinet.)

BY FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Why do so many Americans, after witnessing the devastation and the futility of war, continue to think of Japan and the Japanese in terms of war? Why have so many Japanese a similar mental attitude toward the United States? Is this mutually apprehensive habit of mind, to whatever understandable origins it may be due, justified today?

It must be noted that, up to 1898, relations between the United States and Japan had been largely sentimental. We justly believed that we had been instrumental in awakening Japan to western civilisation. Japan seemed to be appropriately grateful for the more abundant life thus opened to a formerly hermit nation. The awakened Japanese government sent its picked sons to us for education in the new methods. Among others the future Admiral Uriu, who last summer in Japan entertained his Annapolis classmates and Secretary Denby, came to the United States Naval Academy. Commercially the two nations were not yet rivals, there were no military points of contact and the Japanese had not yet migrated to California in any large numbers.

There has been, however, an apprehensive habit of mind in both countries for many years. When for the first time, in 1898, the American flag adventured territorially overseas, "imperialism" became a brand-new topic with news value on both sides of the Pacific. Discussion as to the defenses of the new insular possessions of the United States began immediately thereafter in military and naval circles and spread thence to the newspapers, which gave to the whole subject an exaggerated importance. Anti-imperialists used the threat of taken-for-granted Japanese aggression to bolster up their otherwise academic arguments. So, too, the Japanese, finding a new and pushing western Power in their southern back yard, used the new American developments following the Spanish-American War, with the presumably changing foreign policy contingent thereupon, as a sufficiently obvious argument for popularising naval expansion.

GREAT EXPANSION

During the next decade both nations expanded enormously in naval armament and Pacific commerce. In 1904-1905 Japan defeated Russia and by the Peace of Portsmouth overflowed with military rule, colonisation, railway development and manufactured goods into Korea and Manchuria. And, to make the situation more delicate, our own Pacific Coast, adding political irritation to commercial jealousy and growing suspicion, developd a "Japanese Peril."

What more natural than that the two nations should begin to consider the possibilities of war? Outside the executive departments at Washington it has never been known in this country that, during ten nervous days in the early summer of 1908, the United States hovered on the edge of an ultimatum from Japan. Yet long before the events of 1914 centered attention elsewhere, an American-Japanese war was the best bet of the prophets. Its imminence began to be taken for granted. Responsible journalists, not only in America but in Europe as well, alluded to it as merely a question of time. Today, in 1923, although the much anticipated war is not even seriously considered, many people in both nations cling to the old habit of mind.

But has not the time come to change our hypothesis? The feeling of the past was largely a natural result of new alinements and new problems. In international affairs novelties are apt to arouse suspicion. We have not forgotten the apprehension awakened in England and in Australia by Japanese naval operations in the Pacific archipelagoes in 1914-1915. More recent experience presents the vivid example of the general consternation caused all over Europe and, to a lesser degree, in this country, by the phoenix-like rise of the Turkish Nationalists under Kenmal and the consequent changes in the political map of the Levant. As for the mutual distrust that has undoubtedly been characteristic of Japan and the United States during recent years, I am firmly convinced that it was the perfectly logical outcome, not of any one cause, but of a series of almost inevitable causes based on new conditions, which were practically forced on both governments. The question therefore resolves itself into this: Have these causes been, or can they be, sufficiently removed so that a new point of view may be substituted for the old? Can the two nations henceforward [illegible] their thoughts of each other on assumption of peace?

RACE IS CHECKED

The first answer that occurs—and perhaps the most pertinent—is that the race for naval supremacy has been at least temporarily checked by the Washington Conference in 1921. The lifting of the burden of stupendous naval programs was financially important, especially to Japan, and the suspension of competition in the principal types of war-ships has already done something to allay war talk.

To my mind, however, there is another phase of the Washington Conference which, though generally overlooked, has a curiously important bearing upon the future relations of the two major Pacific Powers. I refer to what may best be called the naval strategical dead-lock which has been created. After 1898 every high officer in the army and navy of both Japan and the United States, together with many selected junior officers, had spent days and weeks and months in studying what, aside from the question of German imperialistic designs in the western hemisphere, was in this country the cardinal war problem. From my own knowledge, for instance, it may be stated that the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army of the United States, together with the Joint Board representing both services, used to study with the utmost care the problem of the defenses of the Philippines.

And it may now be said, in reviewing these conferences, that the distance of the islands from our continental shores and the lack of adequate bases on the Pacific Coast, in Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines themselves led many officers of both services to admit that in the event of war with Japan the Philippines could not be held. This, remember, was ten years ago, before the extraordinary development of the submarine and of air-craft. The Japanese fleet, to be sure, was at that time numerically far inferior to our own—less than half its paper strength—but military and naval men knew the almost insurmountable difficulties of maintaining a preponderant American fleet in Asiatic waters. The line of communication was too dangerously long. On the purely military side our army experts found an almost hopeless situation. Though the defenses of Corregidor Island in Manila Bay might prevent a repetition of Dewey's exploit of 1898, what could a handful of American troops be expected to accomplish if an invading Japanese army were once landed at almost any other of innumerable practical locations on the coast of Luzon? Nevertheless, just so long as the race of naval armaments continued, our responsible officers of the higher commands continued vigorously to make the best plans possible for the defense of American possessions in the Far East. And these plans, with the jeopardy they implied, were evidences of the need for the appropriations asked in the annual bills presented to Congress.

TREATY MAKES CHANGES

These labors have been, if not terminated, at least materially changed by the Washington Conference of 1921. A reorientation, so to speak, of naval matters began with the ratification of the naval treaty by the three ranking naval Powers. For the next ten years the American navy is to be roughly as five is to three of the Japanese navy. Furthermore, the United States has agreed not to add any fortifications in the Philippines or in Guam. To say "add" is perhaps a euphemism; for no fortifications now existing there can be, in the light of the last war, seriously considered.

During these earlier years, I remember, the wiser officers and statesmen on this side of the water were convinced that a war between the United States and Japan would have been likely to result in a military dead-lock. For the United States to have held the Philippines would have been, as I have indicated, a scarcely achievable task; for the Japanese to have invaded—or rather to have maintained any invasion—on our Pacific Coast would have been an impossible task. If, with a fleet double the size of Japan's and our vastly greater resources, invasion of the western shores of the Pacific was admitted to be probably impossible, certainly impracticable, for us, how much more formidable was the corresponding problem presented to the military strategists of Japan! It must not be forgotten, moreover—the point will bear the emphasis of repetition—that this impasse was reached before the days of effective submarines and air-craft, and that even at that time, when offensive operations over long sea-distances were less difficult than now, war would, in all probability, have been decided on economic issues. And in these the United States had, and has, a vast superiority.

Nevertheless, public opinion was not then educated to such a point of view and, frankly, no considerable portion of it in the United States yet grasps, I am inclined to think, the essential facts of the military situation. Many of us have not forgotten the real scares during the great war over the possibility of Japanese-German secret bases in Mexico and even in Alaskan waters. If it is probably true that prior to 1921 a strategical naval and military dead-lock existed, it is certainly true that neither Japan nor the United States recognised the fact.

WHAT EXPERTS SAID

As long as ten years ago naval experts said that a fleet crossing a wide ocean from its home base must of necessity lose from a quarter to a third of its fighting value. If that judgment was true ten years ago, then the principle is even more true today; for the addition of two new dimensions, under water and in the air, to the fighting-area has made the protection of the capital ship—super-dreadnought or battle cruiser, the fundamental fighting-unit—a much harder task than it was then. If our naval experts a decade ago doubted whether we could hold the Philippines with a fleet more than twice as powerful as that of Japan, what would they say today, when we have a fleet rated as only five to three with that of Japan—in actual efficiency of material and number of personnel the ratio is actually now lower than that agreed upon—and the new instruments of warfare capable of intensive use over a short radius, undeveloped ten years ago, have now been enormously multiplied? And on the other hand, even if Japan of 1914 had any false notion that she could threaten us either through Mexico or by direct invasion of the Pacific Coast, it is safe to say that her strategists have now tacitly abandoned such ideas.

Nobody, presumably, after all the prophets of 1914 have been proved without honor in any country, would attempt to say what would happen at the end of a military dead-lock between Japan and the United States. After the first year or two of hostilities economic causes would become the determining factor. Tableau: Japan and the United States, four or five thousand miles apart, making faces at one another across a noman's-water as broad as the Pacific. Some genius might then arise to ask what it was all about and what the use was of the atrophy of national life and development. Or, to take a pessimistic view, jingo counsels might prevail in both nations until one or the other, or both, had bled to death through the pocketbook. If, then, it were realised by the people of this country and of Japan that a war would be a futile gesture, attended by no sufficiently compensating results, each nation might be in a fair way to change its apprehensive habit of mind.

Nearly a year and a half ago the Washington Conference terminated its work and signed the naval agreement. Great Britain, Japan and the United States—the three participants chiefly affected by it—promptly ratified it. Since neither of the two non-ratifying Powers, France and Italy, entered seriously into the naval situation, there was consequently a gentlemen's agreement or understanding effected impliedly on the part of Great Britain, Japan and the United States whereby the terms of the formal naval treaty should be carried out with the same force as if all five signatory Powers had promptly ratified. Great Britain has faithfully lived up to her part of the agreement, a recent attempt to show bad faith, in the matter of alterations to capital ships such as to permit an increased elevation and consequent greater range of turret-guns, having been proved (March 22) entirely without grounds. Japan, contrary to her tactics on certain past occasions, has lived up not only to the letter but to the spirit of the treaty. Premier Hara, in sending his delegation to the Washington Conference, emphasised the chance thus afforded his nation and government to become established on a new basis of faith. Under the leadership of Premier Kato, the government, has seized this opportunity. It has indeed been at pains to show the highest form of bona fides in connection with the engagements entered into at Washington, even though each and every one of the terms to which the Japanese delegates subscribed involved some national sacrifice, of prestige, of political ambition, of dignity.

KATO'S POSITION

With regard to the scrapping of capital ships, the peculiar situation in which Japan's chief delegate and present Premier found himself has escaped due appreciation. Kato, Admiral Kato, it must be remembered, is the creator of the Japanese navy. When therefore as a member of the Big Three of sea-power he was called upon to vote for drastic naval disarmament, and later on obliged as premier to carry out to the letter his national undertaking, he was performing a renunciatory act far more searching than the colder statesmanship of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Balfour. Kato and his colle

(Continued on Page 6)

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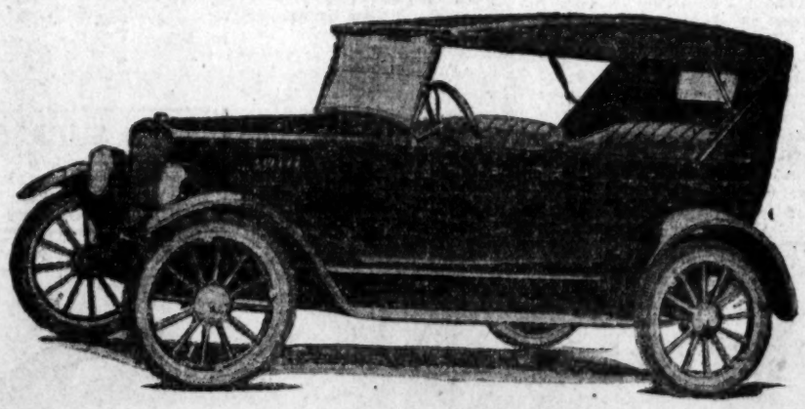

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Shall We Trust Japan? Is Query Of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 5)

gues, at the instance of a rival naval Power, that Power whose naval rivalry was most immediately threatening to Japan, were called upon to destroy what he himself had patiently created and built up during sixteen years of serious political and financial difficulties.

Kato proved himself capable of that great gesture and, what is more important, capable also of the less dramatic performance. The scrapping of naval vessels condemned by the treaty has gone forward faster in Japan than in this country. The historic naval base at Port Arthur, endeared to the Japanese by every consideration of national sentiment, has been abandoned, and the larger one on the Japanese mainland at Maizuru has also been dismantled. It may be contended that neither of these stations has great strategical value, but this is an open question. In any event, the Japanese have carried out their pledge.

On July 2, 1922, the Japanese withdrew their garrison of five hundred men from Hankow on the Yangtsze and on October 26 of last year evacuated Siberia, according to their treaty engagements, with the last of a division which approximated twelve thousand men. About a month later, on or about November 22, they gave up their radio station on Russian Island, Siberia. Later, on January 1, to be exact, they gave up all their post-offices in China with the exception of those retained along the line of their South Manchuria Railway. This was precisely according to agreement.

THE SHANTUNG ISSUE

It may be remembered that the Chinese delegates at Versailles refused to sign the peace document because of the reservation to Japan therein of the German rights and claims to the sacred province of Shantung. Japan's signature to the peace was contingent upon that reservation. Shantung was expressly the sine qua non of Japanese adherence to the Peace of Versailles. Shantung was the gist of the Twenty-one Demands. And yet on September 14, 1922, Japan withdrew from Shantung, handing over everything to the Chinese, in accordance with her Washington pledges, amid the astonished contemplation of the journalists of the world and of the dumfounded Chinese themselves. Joint administration of the railroad was continued as agreed upon. In this latter case of very material sacrifice the irreconcilables point out that Japan in reality gained in the long run more than she lost in Shantung. A Chinese boycott had crippled her trade in this, one of the richest provinces in the Republic, these critics explain, and Japanese policies and ambitions in Shantung were rapidly stirring up a national resentment throughout China. However that may be, the fact remains that the Kato administration has carried out to the letter in Shantung what Admiral Kato signed to do at Washington.

These, then, are the facts. It seems a pity that our own government has failed to enlighten the ignorance of the nation on matters of such vital importance. I do not hesitate to say that such thousands of American citizens as give these interests any thought at all are at this moment wondering whether Japan has been, or is, carrying out her vast naval building program as announced after the war. What a difference in popular sentiment might have occurred, and might still occur, if the true facts had been promptly and widely made known to the public! If our government would spend half the energy in disseminating this healing kind of information that it wastes in creating misapprehensions about its own policy, the whole country would benefit thereby materially and morally. Once upon a time, not so many years ago, the government of the United States was a professed believer in open diplomacy. I am told that those times have changed. I begin to believe that they have changed when I realise that one of the most magnificent opportunities any government ever had has been allowed to slip during the past year.

Possibly the delay in the scrapping of United States ships as provided for and pledged in accordance with the treaty may lie at the bottom of the minimised success of the Washington Conference. Japan's determined course as undertaken by her principle representative at the Conference, Admiral Kato, won for his government a new and wider respect abroad. Japan's subsequent course at home, under the leadership of the same Baron Kato as premier, has been an exhibition not only of good faith but of a national desire to prove to the world that suspicions of the past are no longer justified.

SEES IMPROVEMENT

Now with regard also to the very important question of Japanese and American interests in China, the situation is somewhat improved. The idea of the partition of China, which hung like a cloud on the horizon of two generations of Japanese growth, I regard as having been dissipated, if not forever, then for our own times, by the great war. During these same generations and longer the United States, innocent of territorial ambitions, has been the proverbial friend of China, and American sympathies have been pro-Chinese rather than pro-Japanese. Perhaps, however, we are appreciating now a little more readily than formerly the Japan point of view. Although today the Open Door, brought into general recognition and pledged at the Washington Conference of 1921, is, with the Monroe Doctrine, the only definitely expressed foreign policy of the United States, we can now recognise that there is a real necessity to Japan of the markets and the raw products of that part of the Chinese mainland contiguous to her island shores. Here, then, is another valid reason, a generous and a sensible reason, for altering or abandoning the old fashioned habit of mind.

On the final point and the most delicate, the question of Japanese immigration and property-owning to the United States, it is difficult to write without arousing unreasoning passions on one side or on both. So far as Americans are concerned, it must be admitted that, as a whole, they honestly believe—and in this belief they are at one with the people of Australasia and Canada—that the mingling of white with oriental blood on an extensive scale is harmful to our future citizenship. This belief extends to and affects not only the Japanese, as a race, but other oriental peoples of acknowledged dignity and integrity, such as the Chinese, the natives of the Philippines and the Hindus of India. As a corollary of this conviction, Americans object to the holding of large amounts of real property, of land, by aliens or by those descended from mixed marriages. Frankly, they do not want non-assimilable immigrants as citizens, nor do they desire any extensive proprietorship of land without citizenship.

But the reverse of the position thus taken holds equally true. In other words, I do not believe that the American people now or in the future will insist upon the right or privilege of entry into an oriental country to such an extent as to threaten racial purity or to jeopardise the land owing prerogatives of citizenship. I think I may sincerely claim for American public opinion in this respect an honest adherence to the Golden Rule. Surely the people of the East will come to realise that we ask of them on their side of the great water no more favorable rule, we expect no lighter restrictions, than we demand in regard to our native land. Whether this tendency, this reciprocity of thought and policy, shall be expressed in the future through "gentlemen's agreements" or by treaties, it seems to me evident that the atmopshere is slowly clearing and that in this respect also we shall have cause to eliminate another threat to international comity.

COMMERCIAL RIVALRY

Are there any remaining causes of probable offense which might justify a continuance of the old attitude? Yes, one other must be taken into consideration—commercial rivalry in the Pacific. A certain school of international thought has exalted this as the basic cause of all armed conflicts between nations. With this school I most profoundly disagree. Some wars, undeniably, have in large measure been the result of commercial competition. But others have been based upon racial antipathy and still others on pure military aggrandisement, on religious bigotry or on internal revolution. No general rule that will stand analysis can be applied. During the past hundred and ten years, for instance, the United States has been in many respects Great Britain's most serious commercial competitor. Yet these rival nations look back on a record of unbroken peace during all that time.

In the case of Japan it is true that we shall continue to overlap and perhaps to clash in the development of the commerce of the Pacific, but when one considers the potential trade of the vast territories and huge populations bordering the North and South Pacific oceans there would seem to be enough commercial room and to spare for both Japan and us well into the indefinite future. If it is proved that within one great nation co-operation rather than cut-throat competition best fosters an honorable and mutually beneficial trade, why is not the same formula true as between two nations operating in the same broad area? Europe is providing abundant and impressive examples of the contrary. More specifically, reciprocal markets between Japan and the United States appeal to business communities on both sides of the Pacific. Our trade with Japan alone last year was larger than that with all the rest of the oriental field combined. Furthermore, in the great staples of American export, in oil and cotton and tobacco, Japan is not now and will not conceivably become a serious competitor. In manufactured goods, especially the cheaper varieties, Japan, with preferential rates, a subsidised merchant marine and the shorter haul over government-owned lines has an undoubted advantage on the contiguous mainland of China. But the higher grades of American manufactures continue to hold their own in markets where the Chinese buy for value. Stiff competition in the foreign field will benefit our inflated standards of profits and bring about a more careful study of foreign markets as well as a more elastic adaptation to them.

SEES BIG OPPORTUNITY

Finally, I believe that we may assume the principal causes of friction in the past either to have been removed or to be on the road to eventual elimination. That status alone, however, is not sufficient. Things cannot remain merely negative. If we eliminate the habit of mind of the past something else, some other habit of mind, must take its place. Therein lies a magnificent opportunity. The United States and Japan came through the World War in better physical and economic condition than any others of the great Powers. Their loss in man-power was relatively very small. Their gain in potential world markets and in home resources was correspondingly great. Their national debts, though materially increased, were in part taken care of by their growth in national wealth. In both countries currency and national credit have remained sound. Both nations are solvent. Most of the rest of the civilised world has been hard hit. Whole populations have been thrown out of gear. Today the school of those who believe that the solvent nations, those who are in a position to help restore the world, must play their magnanimous part, is almost daily receiving accessions of strength. Whether it be from a purely selfish desire for additional prosperity, or whether it rise from the deep belief that we owe a little something to mankind as a whole, the demand for the quieting of the troubled waters is heard on every side.

Shall the United States enter upon this great task for mankind? If we say "Yes," we must ask further: "Shall we undertake this mission alone? Is it too big for us? Can any one else help?" It is a task of the first magnitude; of such magnitude that ordinary political gentry stand back appalled. If we accept their ostrich point of view, we shall never begin, we shall never highly dare. We shall miss our great opportunity. But it would seem to be a matter of common sense that, if we once do devote ourselves to this work, we should call in all the assistance available. It is a world undertaking. South America ought to help and, in the light of the Pan-Pmerican Congress at Santiago, will help; the British colonies should lend a hand. And why, in all reason, should not Japan, shoulder to shoulder with us, provide her aid as well? If, instead of looking for causes of offense, we in all good faith confidently expect from Japan co-operation in world upbuilding, we shall go far toward insuring peace.

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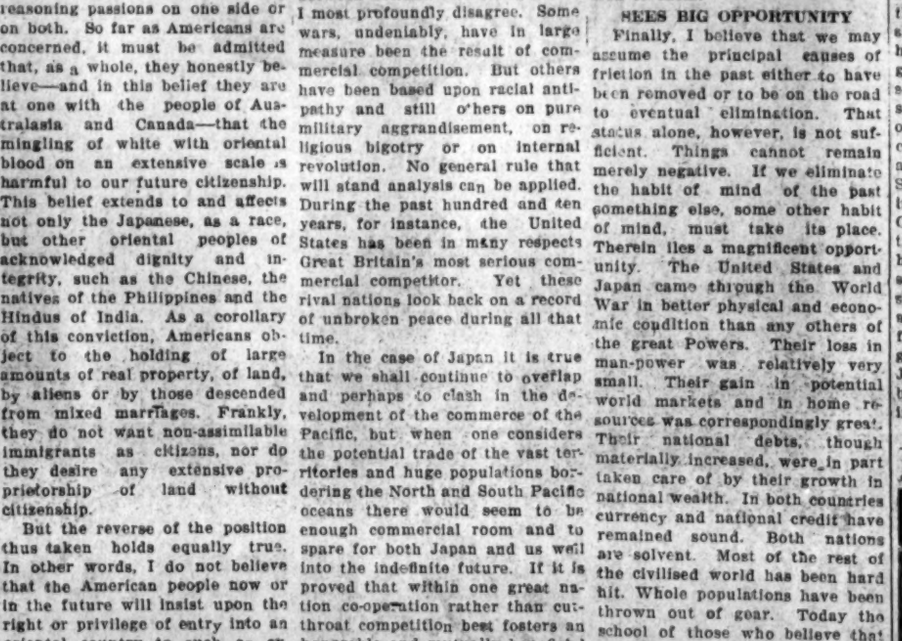

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Humber	5 ,,		(model 1921)
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(ROADSTERS)

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Hupmobile	,, ,,	(1921)
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Hupmobile	,, ,,	(1922)
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Bean	home body	(1921)

(LIMOUSINES AND COUPES)

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Reflections From The Back Ground

BY PUTNAM WEALE

One of the difficult things to discover quickly in any situation in China is who has been the most foolish person—that is, the person who in the ultimate assessment will be deemed to have shown less wisdom and more folly than any other person and thereby to have materially contributed to collapse. It is not enough to go back a few days: One must be accurately informed over a period of months.

I am impelled to these remarks by reading Sir George Buchanan on the Russian revolution and the eclipse of the Tsar. Sir George Buchanan as British Ambassador in Petrograd in 1917 had exceptional opportunities not only for observing but for influencing the march of events. He was not dominated by fears that if he did anything that was not strictly in accordance with precept, he would be accused of intervention; he did what seemed to him right—and he did it as hard as he could. That he accomplished very little was due to the fact that he was confronted by one of the weakest persons the world has ever known—the Tsar—whose weakness was accentuated by companionship with the strong and wilful Tsarina. It is obvious that if you have in your hands an instrument that breaks under the slightest pressure, it is useless to try and employ it—particularly if you are confronted by resolute men.

THE GENERAL RULE

In China, unlike Russia, most people are weak: weakness is not limited to small groups but extends through every stratum of society. You have weak presidents, weak cabinets, weak generals, weak chambers of commerce and weak policemen. The most that they seem capable of is occasionally to do as the Neapolitan army under the late lamented King Bomba did in the presence of the enemy—to make fierce faces (face a feroce) in the hope that the enemy will instantly retreat, and this being so, it would seem that an important thing politically is to accept weakness as a permanent feature in China and no longer to search for strong men, but to adapt everything to meet this natural condition.

How?—I believe the weakest of all spots in the country is the office of President which is a kind of unconvincing imitation to the office of Emperor. To meet this weakness I would suspend the appointment during the whole of the next five-year period (October 10, 1923 to 1928) and officially seal up the presidency buildings for the quinquennium. Under the characters marking the presidential gate (Hsin Hua Men) might be written "weighed and found wanting," in letters of fire. Probably the suspension of the presidential election for five years would have a most powerful unifying influence, particularly if it could be thoroughly well understood that if that were not sufficient another five-year suspension would follow. Parliament could then quietly complete the Constitution or leave it exactly as it is—the important thing being no longer the Central Constitution but the provincial governments, and after October 10 fresh elections could be held under exactly the same election laws—the only important stipulation being that the new Parliament must be seated by provinces, each provincial group in fact forming a provincial delegation much as in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

TWO FUNDAMENTALS

By these steps you would at least do two things: accept weakness as the central element, and officially admit that the strength of the country resides in a subconscious centrifugal movement of the mass which must not be interfered with. Beyond that nothing.

But how are China's foreign relations to be carried on in such circumstances; how are we to get reforms, railways and various other radical improvements? By a system of public tenders. I would do everything by public tender let the wrangle be public, and when it has lasted long enough and been scandalous enough the movement of the mass will be decisive. In China everyone likes to discuss things. That most of the remarks are irrelevant and stupid does not matter in the slightest. In the end they have a powerful wedging tendency action gets wedged in along certain lines; and the lines are generally fairly good because the mass cares only about its safety and is always working to secure that end even when it appears most stupid.

It is wrong to condemn China and the Chinese—just as it is wrong to praise them. The Chinese have produced a fine agricultural community and a still finer family system in the face of great handicaps. Imagine what the British would be like if they had been in China 3,000 years! It is not necessary to point to Macao to understand the comparison: India is peopled with Aryans who might have been Englishmen if they had turned to the North-West instead of the South-East 3,000 years ago. We shall get progress and improvement in China only when a little more originality of thought is developed among foreigners as well as among Chinese—when the modern problem of "mechanization" is understood in the way the late Walter Rathenau understood it—particularly remembering that it has to be thrust by sheer effort into the living body of an age-old agriculture which is self-sufficient, healthy, and honest, and knows next to nothing of the curse of the modern world—money.—Far Eastern Times.

Scion Of Wealth Enters Movies

Park Benjamin

PARK Benjamin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Romaln Benjamin, of New York, and first cousin to Mrs. Enrico Caruso, is the latest scion of society and wealth to become obsessed with the idea that he is a good film actor. He has deserted the banking business for the screen.

Sun Good For A Million Years, Savant Avers

Washington.—Old Sol is good for 1,000,000 more years in spite of a 3 percent loss of heat in the last eighteen months, Dr. C. G. Abbott, astronomer at the Smithsonian Institution, declared.

He denied reports that the sun might take a vacation. "I anticipate that in the coming months the heat output will reach normal or go higher," said Abbott.

FAULTY ADJUSTMENTS

Faulty carburetor adjustments cause at least 30 percent of loss in every gallon of fuel used.

Ford Company Has Birthday Celebration

New York, June 15.—Tomorrow the Ford Motor Car Company will celebrate its twentieth birthday. On July 30 Henry Ford will celebrate his sixtieth birthday. These dates are viewed with interest in the banking and business world because of the remarkable history of the man and the company during the past two decades. Starting to make his fortune at the age of 40 years, Henry Ford has become an outstanding figure in the business world.

A master mechanic, Ford after efficient work over his motor car, started out in the early months of 1903 to muster his friends to provide working capital to commercialise his work. He organised a company with an authorised capital of $100,000, but of this sum he and his friends could scrape together only $28,000. With this small capital they started production. At the inception Ford did not even have a controlling interest in the company, which was organised under the laws of Michigan. It was not until 1906 that he obtained a 51 percent interest, giving him control. A short time afterward he purchased another 7½ percent interest, giving him a total of 58½ percent. This arrangement continued until in the early months of 1919, Edsel B. Ford purchased the remaining 41½ percent of the outstanding capital, giving father and son complete ownership.

In July, 1919, Ford and his son reorganised the company under the laws of Delaware. Shortly after that the capital was increased from $2,000,000 to $17,264,500 outstanding. With this small capital Ford built up an organisation which compares in size with the largest in the country. In the automobile industry it is supreme. Its record in the last twenty years, as far as growth is concerned, has not been approached by any organisation, probably in the entire world, if the small amount of original capital is taken into consideration.

The Ford Company recently issued its annual report covering the year ended February 28, 1923. This showed that the company had more actual cash in its treasury than any other corporation in the country. The amount as February 28 was given at $159,605,687, but as a result of record breaking sales and curtailment of inventory account, his cash holdings were reported to have reached $200,000,000 by the end of April. The profit and loss surplus was reported at $359,777,598. The profits per share of stock outstanding in the fiscal year reported were figured to be more then $690 a share. The total assets were reported at $536,351,939, which was more than double the total of $202,749,460 reported at the close of 1918.

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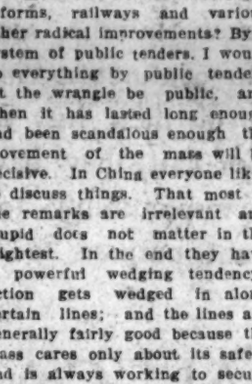

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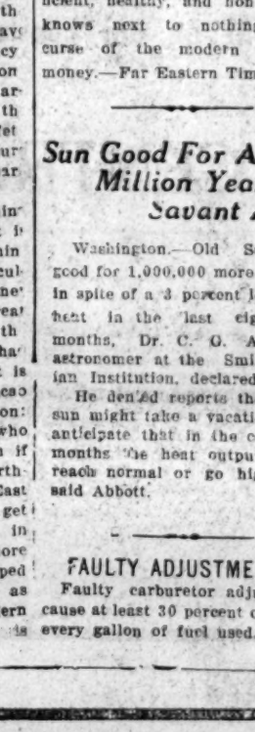

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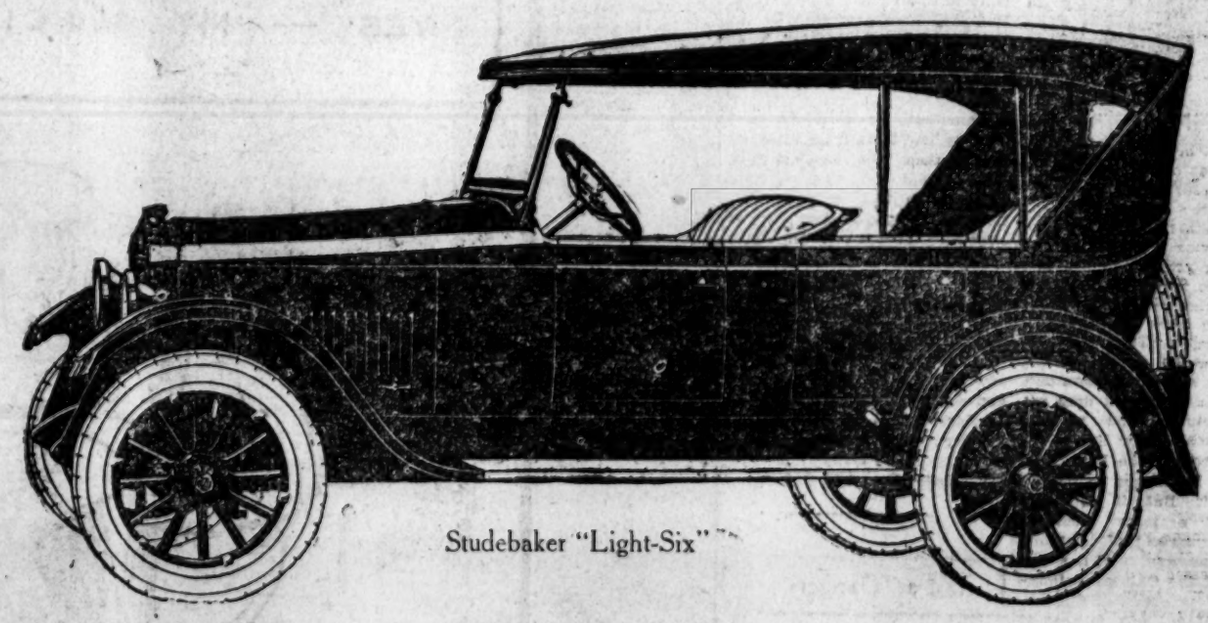

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Justice (?) In China!

We have not the slightest sympathy to waste on foreigners who find it profitable to engage in the smuggling of arms into this country. And when one of these gentry is caught, and a clear case is made out against him, we are the last to protest against the infliction of the maximum penalty permitted by the law. We do not suppose that the relatively small amount of contraband arms that is smuggled into China make much difference in regard to the chaotic conditions prevailing in almost every province. If the embargo against the importation of arms were made absolutely airtight, and not even as much as a cartridge could be smuggled into the interior, civil war and administrative chaos would not be stayed. But since one of the major objects of the Western Powers, no matter how lackadaisically it may be pursued, is to secure the disarmament and disbandment of the swollen cooli armies who are the source of the Tuchuns' power, it is essential that foreigners should strictly observe the embargo. It is no less necessary that when they do become involved in this business they should be subjected to deterrent penalties. Gun-runners, like everyone else who falls under the ban of the law, are nevertheless entitled to a fair trial.

A little over a month ago the Hankow Customs officials as the result of a communication from Shanghai, boarded the China Merchants' steamer Kianghsin and after a search discovered a consignment of 29 automatic pistols and 3,000 rounds of ammunition in the cabin of the third engineer of the steamer a Finn named Alexander Hjeldt. The Finn and his boy were requested to go to the office of the Customs Superintendent, and a motor-car was placed at their disposal, but as the car was about to enter the British Concession a body of native police intervened, and took the two men to the native Magistrate's lock-up, and later to the Tuchun's yamen. Here the Finn was detained for nearly a month, was refused all facilities of communication with his friends outside, and was finally brought before a Court-Martial and sentenced to 22 months' imprisonment. Our Hankow contemporary states that no lawyers were present, that, though Hjeldt does not know Chinese no interpreter was furnished him, and that after a mock trial he was declared guilty of smuggling arms and sentenced.

The accused, according to his own statements, had been employed by the China Merchants' as a ship's engineer for the past four years, and had never been in trouble before. His explanation of the presence of the arms in his cabin is at least plausible. He says that just after the steamer docked at Hankow a lame Russian of the refugee class who had travelled on the ship from Shanghai came to him and asked permission to leave his luggage in his (the third engineer's) cabin until he could send someone for it, as he was unable, owing to his infirmity, to take it with him. Hjeldt assented without, apparently, giving the matter a second thought, and when, upon the discovery of the nature of the luggage, he went ashore to locate the Russian who is alleged to have been the real owner of the goods, he failed to find him. The action of the engineer was undoubtedly extremely foolish, but thoughtlessness of this character is not necessarily a criminal offence. The stratagem employed, as he alleges, to his undoing is not an uncommon one, though we imagine it does not always succeed. The greatest weakness in his story lies in his failure to produce the lame Russian whom he alleges to be the real culprit. But it is hardly likely that a mere excursion through the streets of Hankow would be successful, and it seems evident that the Chinese Authorities throughout regarded this unknown Russian as a figment of the Finn's imagination, and made no attempt themselves to test its truth by scouring the city. The only evidence against him, so far as we can make out, was the statement which the accused's boy is alleged to have made, that the packages had been brought the whole way from Shanghai in the third engineer's cabin. One man's word against another would never be accepted as proof in any reputable Court, even in cases such as this, which are notoriously difficult to prove. But it is not simply that. The engineer's servant was doubtless submitted to a pretty gruelling ordeal by the Tuchun's agents, and Chinese in such circumstances are very prone to take the line most pleasing to the authorities.

Whether the Finn was in fact guilty, or an innocent victim of his own unthinking courtesy, is not the chief point, however. It is obvious that he did not have more than the semblance of a trial, and that the essential rights of an accused person, to employ qualified counsel in his defence, to be fully informed as to the testimony produced by the prosecution, and to be permitted to give evidence in his own behalf, were denied him. The case is strikingly similar to that at Chefoo some months ago, when the Russian captain of a ship, after a trial that was but little less farcical, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to go to prison for two years, because a quantity of opium was found in his cabin. The Russian steward confessed that he had put it there, and that the Captain was ignorant of its presence, yet the latter was sentenced as well as the Steward, and in fact was more severely punished by the local Court. In that case the sentence itself was objectionable as well as the deficiencies of the Court procedure, for it was manifestly an injustice that while the militarists are allowed to traffic in opium without let or hindrance, and in deliberate violation of China's pledges, a foreigner should be selected for the severest visitation of the law. The lives of ship's officers who do not enjoy extraterritorial rights will be an insupportable burden if they are to be subjected to treatment such as that meted out to the third engineer of the Kianghsin. It it a well-known fact that of every ten persons engaged in the smuggling of contraband in the South nine of every ten, at a conservative estimate, are Chinese, and of these the majority are members of ships' crews. Officers may take the lesson of Hjeldt's case to heart, and turn a deaf ear to the supplications of passengers whose luggage has become momentarily an encumbrance, but they cannot very well safeguard themselves against the secreting of arms or opium by their Chinese servants in their own cabins. Their circumstances entitle them to the full benefit of any doubt there may be. Hjeldt was evidently convicted from the very beginning and never had a fair chance.

It is not the incomplete nature of the Chinese legal system, nor the inadequacies of equipment, nor even the wretched condition of the native prisons, that largely promote the intense hostility of the foreign communities in China to the abrogation of Extraterritoriality. If the Chinese Courts had even an elementary conception of the true spirit of justice, and of the rights which the accused has long since been accorded in more modern States, their opposition would be not quite so unalterable. The Hjeldt affair demonstrates once again that Chinese and Western conceptions are still very far apart. It was unfortunate for the Finn that the arms which he was accused of running were believed to be destined for Hunan. Had they been purchased by the Tuchun of Hupeh nothing more would have been heard about the matter. All the Tuchuns are in the market for every revolver, machine-gun, or cartridge they can buy, and there is no authority to stop them from supplementing the output of their private arsenals in this manner. But those who traffic in arms have to remember that while they may receive the warmest of greetings if they sell their contraband, say, to the Tuchun of Hupeh, they will get very short shrift if they attempt to smuggle them through that province to the potential adversary of the Tuchun. A knowledge of the latest political developments is an essential part of the equipment of the successful gun-runner, especially if he be a foreigner!—P. and T. Times.

Ear Dangers

Nature objects to insects and other "foreign bodies" entering the ear-passage. You may find the ear blocked with a wad of wax; after saying, for six months on end, every morning and every night, that the hearing is getting better every day and in every way, the possessor may get disheartened, and have the wax removed. A little fly may reach the drum, and here he finds his way completely blocked, there is no hole in the drum; so the fly turns back or finds itself drowned in the oil that some unkind person pours into the ear. But drums are not always perfect; there may be a hole or "perforation," as it is called. If the fly crawls through the perforation he will find himself in the cavity of the ear, the middle ear, and a strange place it is; for hung across the little cavity or room, from side to side, he will see three little bones, the stirrup, the hammer, and the anvil. These minute bones are most beautifully made. The foot of the stirrup fits into an oval hole, and, if the fly will make himself very small, he will be able to creep through the hole, and he then finds himself in the inner ear. Here he will discover a small shell similar to those found on the sea-shore curled into a spiral; he will also see three hollow tubes curved into half-circles; these are named the semi-circular canals, and their use is to enable the human being to maintain his erect posture. If you turn yourself round and round quickly, you will so confuse your canals that you will not be able to stand upright; disease of this portion of the ear causes attacks of giddiness. If now the fly will kindly tap on the walls of the middle and inner ear he will discover that they are very thin, only a slender partition divides him from the brain. The interior of the ear is very near the brain. Well, what of it? Only that a discharge from the ear, if neglected, will very likely lead to the development of an abscess of the brain.

A discharge from the ear indicates that there is some inflammation in the ear behind the drum. So long as there is any active inflammation it is a good thing for the discharge to come. Sometimes the discharge instead of coming freely away gets blocked up inside, and then an abscess may form; a red swelling may develop behind the ear. It is dangerous to wait when this occurs. An operation ought to be done in hospital to clear the abscess out; if the matter does not find its way out, it may penetrate to the brain. Never look lightly on a case of a running ear; always take a lot of trouble to get it well as soon as possible.

"The One-Room Girl"

A surprisingly large number of people in our big cities might be classified as "one-room people." It takes a different knack of arrangement for two people to live in two rooms or three persons to live in three rooms than for one person to live in one room. You have to set about your problem of furnishing from a different angle.

The trouble with the rooms occupied by most "one-room girls" is that they try to do too much in a small space. They try to make the room too cozy, too artistic, too studioesque. Simplicity is much to be desired in this one room, though it is difficult to attain. There is a temptation to have copies of all one's favorite pictures hanging on the wall, to have photographs of all one's best friends, and every member of the family, from grandmother down to sister Sue's newest baby. It would be a good plan if possible to have a fair-sized cupboard or set of drawers somewhere where one could stow away one's ornaments and pictures, all but a very few at a time. This is the Japanese idea, you know—to keep most of one's beautiful things treasured away so that the few that are exhibited will appear in all the advantage of simplicity.

There are so many advantages in having a lounge instead of a real bed in the room that must be sitting room and bedroom combined that there is no use bringing up the few advantages of the honest-to-goodness bed. If you must have your trunk in your room, by all means have an attractive cover for it. This not only covers the trunk, making you forget that you are a sojourner, but it makes a cleaner surface than can be possible with the trunk that has been battered about express offices and transfer trucks. If you use chintz, then it should match the chintz used in other decorative schemes in your room, but it is sometimes better to make the cover of a neutral tone—gray or brown—burlap or monk's cloth. Then the trunk makes a good place to hold piles of magazines. If it is in a sunshiny position it may serve as a stand for potted plants and lily bulbs. If your trunk is low, and you haven't quite enough chairs in your room, you may like to make it into a seat. Then cover it with some attractive material and make a stuffed cover exactly the size of the trunk to go over the top. With one or two sort cushions laid at the back this makes a comfortable and convenient seat.

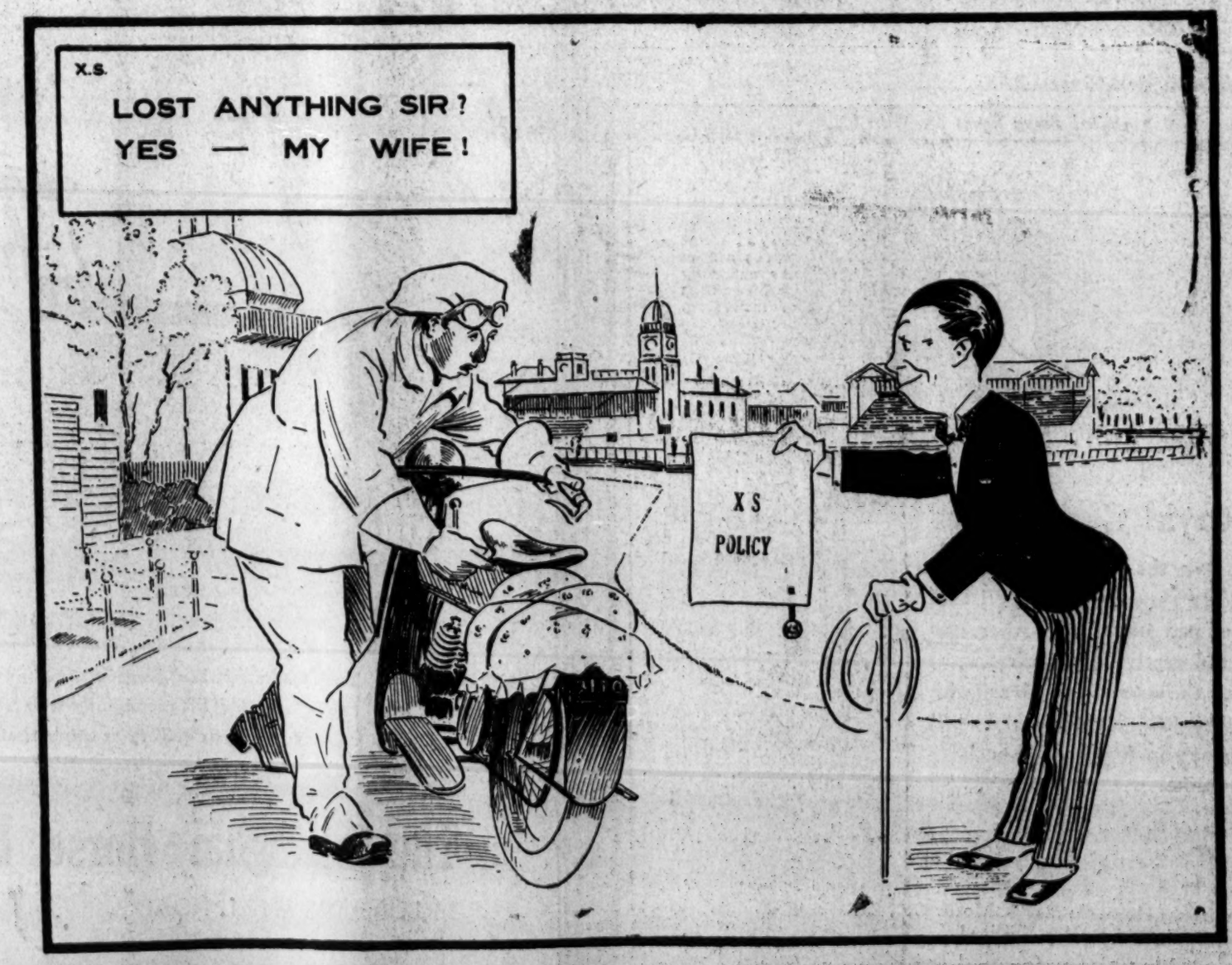
ALASKAN MAIL MOTORS

The U. S. Postoffice Department has has a 306-mile mail motorised route extending from Chitini to Fairbanks, Alaska.

MORE than one million automobiles now have been built and sold by Willys-Overland. One million cars. Fifteen years ago a goal for dreams; today a background of inspiration; an incentive for future effort. This is not merely an accomplishment in production. It is an accomplishment in civilization.

Today's Overland and Willys-Knight cars unquestionably are the best automobiles Willys-Overland ever built. And at the lowest price in their history. They are now excelling all the past achievements in beauty of design, in comfort, in faithful performance—in the giving of real value.

With production now in the second million, they realize an obligation to continue giving the utmost value. For in the building of their first million Overland and Willys-Knight motor cars they have also built for themselves an enormous responsibility to the public, which it will be our constant purpose to help them to uphold.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

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